

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions

FOR THE YEAR

1342 Fasli

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Appendix.—Note on the three Round Table Conferences ..

PREFATORY NOTE

THIS report has been compiled in the Finance Department and the Hon'ble Members in charge have very kindly looked into the proofs of the Sections relating to their respective Departments.

A. HYDARI,
HYDAR NAWAZ JUNG,
Finance Member.

GENERAL SUMMARY

ADMINISTRATION

Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, K.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., continued as the President of the Executive Council during the year.

State Executive Council.

There were no changes in its personnel or in the distribution of portfolios, except that Lt.-Col. Sir R. H. Chenevix-Trench, C.I.E., O.B.E., the Revenue, Police and Industries and Commerce Member went on special duty in connection with the Round Table Conference and Mr. T. J. Tasker, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., the Revenue Secretary was appointed to officiate for him with effect from the 23rd Ardibehisht 1342 F. and he continued as such to the end of the year.

The following were the noteworthy events that took place during the year :—

General.

- (i) His Exalted Highness was graciously pleased to perform the opening ceremonies of the Jalna and the Aurangabad Water Works and the X-Ray Department of the Osmania General Hospital, and to visit the newly constructed district hospital at Nanded which, as commanded, was named *Darul Sahat Osmania* in commemoration of his visit.
- (ii) His Exalted Highness was pleased to award the munificent grant of Rs. 29,167 for the building of the "Nizam's Guest House" in the Bhandarker's Research Institute, Poona.
- (iii) Walashan Prince Nawab Azam Jah Bahadur the heir-apparent, and his brother Walashan Prince Nawab Muazzam Jah Bahadur with their consorts were pleased to visit the annual sports of the City Police and prizes were distributed by Princess Hazarata Durr-i-Shehwar Saheba.
- (iv) The All-India Scheme of Castor breeding was sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agriculture and it was given effect to from the 1st April 1934.
- (v) Raja Sir Bansi Lal Motilal Bahadur was kind enough to donate a sum of Rs. 25,000 for the construction of a building for the infant centre at Begum Bazar in the City of Hyderabad.
- (vi) A main experimental farm for the East Telingana at Warangal and an independent horticultural section in the Himayatsagar farm were created during the year. Sanction was accorded to the opening of the farmers' classes at the Government farms of Himayatsagar, Parbhani and Rudrur.
- (vii) The Medical Stores were abolished and a system of direct supplies to the hospitals and dispensaries by the pharmaceutical firms of recognised reputation was introduced.
- (viii) The revised powers of the Director, Medical and Sanitation Departments and those of the District Civil Surgeons were sanctioned. They were intended to establish disciplinary control, and a higher standard of efficiency and to avoid delay in the despatch of work.
- (ix) The introduction of Provident Fund in the City Electricity Department with effect from the 1st of Azar 1342 was sanctioned.
- (x) Sanction was accorded to the construction of Power Houses at Raichur and Nizamabad at a cost of Rs. 5.65 lakhs and Rs. 1.80 lakhs respectively and the construction work was started.

- (xi) Sanction was accorded to conducting a quinquennial labour census in the State simultaneously with the cattle census to be taken next year. The revision of the Fore-cast Manual was also sanctioned during the year under report.
- (xii) With a view to popularising the *Osmania Nastaliq* type a stall was reserved in the Indian Trade Exhibition Train for its display and demonstration which proved a great success in bringing its outstanding merits to the notice of various high authorities in Northern India who praised the type very much.
- (xiii) On the models furnished by the Bombay Stationery Office the two systems, viz., (1) the Bin Card and (2) the Distribution List were introduced in the Stationery Depot--the former not allowing any article to be sent out without the issue being correctly entered on it and the latter helping the handling of 15 consolidated indents at a time instead of having to execute every indent separately.
- (xiv) Sanction was accorded in the Excise Department to the introduction of the *Shopwar* auction system in the Mahbubnagar district and Secunderabad area ; and stationing of small parties of Flying Squads for the detection of crimes in all districts where illicit distillation was being carried out.
- (xv) The most important change in tariff was the introduction of import duty on the more valuable food grains but the cheaper food grains continued to be imported free of duty. In order to help the local industries, a whole series of raw material and chemicals were exempted from import duty. To bring taxation into harmony with a further substantial change in prices, the rates of export and import duties on certain articles were raised and those on others were reduced.
- (xvi) The rendition of the Residency Bazars took place during 1342 F. and it is now styled as the Sultan Bazar.

There was no change in the constitution of the Legislative Council which was composed, as before, of 20 members, 8 of whom State Legislative Council. were non-officials. Two Council meetings and 88 Select meetings were held. During the year, 14 Acts pertaining to different subjects were passed, and 17 bills were pending before the Council at the close of 1342 Fasli. The details of the Acts passed are given in para. 82 of the main report.

With a view to disposing of the arrears of work before the Judicial Committee, two retired Judges of the High Court were appointed to the Committee's Bench as a temporary measure. By this arrangement the Committee could dispose of 134 out of 292 applications for leave to civil appeal and 15 out of 124 regular appeals. With regard to the criminal work, 332 out of 401 applications for leave to appeal and 80 out of 193 regular appeals were disposed of.

The composition of the Hyderabad Municipal Board was the same as in the preceding year. There were 25 meetings of the Municipal. General Committee and 33 of the Select Committee. The income and expenditure of the municipality increased by 9.0 (11.60 lakhs against 10.64 lakhs) and 3.2 (10.79 lakhs against 10.45 lakhs) per cent., respectively. Apart from the expenses incurred by the municipality on public works and sanitation, additional expenditures were incurred annually by the Drainage and City Improvement Board for effecting improvements in the City such as widening of roads, slum clearance, construction of drains and poor houses, etc.

More deaths and less births indicated that the general health of the city was not good. The necessary preventive and precautionary measures were

adopted by the Plague and Malaria Departments to combat these diseases. About 192 miles of roads (including P. W. D. roads of a length of 38 miles) were maintained and 59 miles electrified.

The local administration was bifurcated into "Town" and "General (District)." The local cess was in force in 64 towns.

The total income increased from Rs. 9.46 lakhs to Rs. 10.76 lakhs. The total expenditure also rose from Rs. 7.50 lakhs to Rs. 7.74 lakhs.

The receipts of the General Local Funds increased by Rs. 3.40 lakhs and amounted to Rs. 17.21 lakhs. The aggregate expenditure was Rs. 12.34 lakhs as compared with Rs. 10.25 lakhs in 1341 F. The major portion of the expenditure was consumed by roads, buildings, conservancy, lighting, water supply and drainage.

The District Water Works Department was making good progress. The water works and drainage in Aurangabad and Jalna were completed and sanction was accorded to start the water supply and drainage schemes of Raichur and Latur.

The department completed the preliminary surveys and investigations in connection with the water supply schemes of Nanded and Nizamabad and the drainage schemes of Gulbarga and Nizamabad. Besides, it undertook the reconstruction of roads in the Jalna town and the improvement of lanes in the Aurangabad city. In all Rs. 10.57 lakhs were spent on different works in 1342 F. while the expenditure incurred since its inception to the end of 1342 Fasli aggregated Rs. 24.30 lakhs.

FINANCE.

The year 1342 F. opened with a cash balance of Rs. 321.89 lakhs as against Rs. 327.76 lakhs, indicating a fall of Rs. 5.87 lakhs. The total expenditure of the State (854.79 lakhs) exceeded the total receipts (806.18 lakhs) by Rs. 48.61 lakhs which was mostly met from the past surpluses and partly by transfers from the Famine and Industrial Reserves. The balances taken over to the credit of the departments were more than the departmental balances brought forward for expenditure by Rs. 17.93 lakhs. Incomings under Debt Heads were less than the outgoings by Rs. 13.58 lakhs. The net capital expenditure and investments amounted to Rs. 76.27 lakhs and Rs. 18.00 lakhs respectively.

Excluding the mint bullion balance and the Paper Currency Reserve which amounted to Rs. 1,105.34 lakhs—about 82 per cent. of which was held in B.G. Securities of the face value of Rs. 330.24 lakhs, the various other reserves and securities and cash at the end of 1342 Fasli were distributed as follows:—debt redemption reserve Rs. 138.48 lakhs, famine reserve Rs. 224.71 lakhs, industrial reserve Rs. 77.75 lakhs, O.S. stabilization reserve Rs. 358.62 lakhs and deposit reserve Rs. 98.27 lakhs. The Government debt at the end of 1342 F. was Rs. 6,14,60,469.

Silver coins of the denomination of $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ th rupee were minted of the total value of Rs. 2,01,000. Half, quarter and one-eighth rupee tokens of the total value of Rs. 95,000, and one anna (nickel) and one pie (bronze) coins valued at Rs. 41,000 were put into circulation. The amount of silver got from H. S. and M. S. defective coins withdrawn from circulation including silver seals, counterfeit and uncurrent coins received from government departments weighed in all 25,096.62 tolas. Altogether 3,853 gold coins were minted for ceremonial and *nazar* purposes and 4,370 coins were sold, leaving a balance of 2,367 coins at the end of 1342 F.

Notes of the denominations of Rs. 5, 10, 100 and 1,000 were in circulation and their aggregate value at the end of 1342 F. was Rs. 1,105.34 lakhs which showed an increase of Rs. 11.96 lakhs over the corresponding figure of the preceding year (1,093.38 lakhs). The Paper Currency Reserve at the end of 1342 F. comprised O.S. Rs. 754.98 lakhs and the Government of India Securities of the face value of 330.24 lakhs.

The total number of subscribers of the Insurance Fund increased from 30,882 to 31,934. In all there were 1905 proposals for disposal in 1342 F. Of these, 1825 policies aggregating the face value of Rs. 9,72,960 were issued, yielding a premium income of Rs. 41,712 per annum. 527 refund cases were dealt with and the surrender value of them amounted to Rs. 2,06,825. Out of the total receipts of Rs. 78·60 lakhs, Rs. 2·16 lakhs were on account of policies paid and refund of subscription, Rs. 8·01 lakhs and Rs. 66·77 lakhs were invested at 6 per cent and 5 per cent respectively, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1·66 lakhs.

MAIN HEADS OF REVENUE.

The occupied area has been increasing every year which measured 218 97 lakhs acres at the end of 1342 F. and more than 13 lakhs of them were given up to wet cultivation : 78 per cent. of the latter were in the Telingana districts and the rest in the Mahratwara.

The income realised from all heads of land revenue increased from Rs. 309·46 lakhs in 1341 F. to Rs. 310·61 lakhs in 1342 F., representing a net rise of only Rs. 1·15 lakhs. An appreciable fall was noted in the total remissions granted during the year—Rs. 44·33 lakhs against Rs. 65·23 lakhs which was due to the fact that the cultivators in Telingana were granted remission of 1/4 of the *abi* assessment as against similar concessions applied in 1341 F. to the *abi kist* in Telingana and *kharif kist* in Mahratwara. The total arrears outstanding at the end of 1342 F. under all heads of revenue amounted to Rs. 64,85,697.

The work conducted by the department with regard to original survey and classification, revision and traverse were less than those in the year before while the average cost per acre relating to the first three was higher which was partly due to the fact that owing to the absence of facilities, the survey parties had to do work in the *Jagir* villages and partly to the granting of all the Government holidays to the classes. 68 cases of boundary disputes were disposed of in 1342 F. In view of the existing economic slump no revised rates were announced. The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the department was Rs. 4·85 lakhs.

Inams to the extent of Rs. 39 were continued for life, Rs. 6 for two generations and Rs. 2,88,971 in perpetuity. The annual revenue resumed was Rs. 70,988.

An increase was noted in the import and export revenues, the former rose from Rs. 59·26 lakhs to Rs. 64·48 lakhs and the latter from Rs. 42·58 lakhs to Rs. 57·50 lakhs. Thus the total revenue increased by Rs. 20·18 lakhs and amounted to Rs. 122·02 lakhs as compared with Rs. 101·84 lakhs in the preceding year. The expenditure on the maintenance of the department was Rs. 21·18 lakhs which was 17·8 per cent. of the total income of the department.

A uniform duty (Rs. 3-12-0 per gallon) was fixed on country liquor sold in *Balda* (City), in Secunderabad and at the *mourusi* shops, while the duty on locally made foreign liquor manufactured from jaggery was increased from Rs. 11-12-0 to Rs. 14-10-0 per gallon. The duty on *toddy* and *sendhi* imported into *Balda* and Secunderabad was also increased from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 per pot of 40 seers. A substantial decrease was noted in the consumption of country liquor as well as in the number of liquor and *toddy* shops. Against the total demand of the revenue for 1342 Fasli amounting to Rs. 179·71 lakhs, Rs. 164·99 lakhs were collected. The total cost of the department was Rs. 11·08 lakhs which worked out to 6·06 per cent. on the revenue demand. The total outstandings at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 49·92 lakhs.

With regard to "Registration" a decrease was noted in the total income and expenditure—the former fell from Rs. 4·08 lakhs in 1341 F. to Rs. 3·82 lakhs in 1342 F. and the latter from Rs. 2·27 lakhs to Rs. 2·00 lakhs. A similar decline was recorded in the total income and expenditure of the Stamps Department—the income decreased from Rs. 26·88 lakhs to Rs. 24·64 lakhs and the expenditure from Rs. 3·78 lakhs to Rs. 2·20 lakhs. This fall in revenue was the direct result of the prevailing economic depression.

The total forest area in the dominion increased from 9,799·58 sq. miles to 9,819·88 sq. miles. Demarcating, surveying and mapping were carried out in all the divisions where systematic fellings had been in progress. Out of the open forests (2,026·41 sq. miles) about 4·25 sq. miles were given on *patta* to war returned *sepoys*. Certain blocks in some of the divisions were selected for village forests. 49·63 per cent. of the total protected forests (7,757·00 sq. miles) were being worked systematically under different methods of treatment. A considerable increase was noted in the fire protected area which measured 7·88 lakhs acres as against 5·02 lakhs acres in the preceding year. In the field of silviculture, the department was making good progress in natural and artificial regenerations. The total area exploited increased from 30,980 acres in 1341 F. to 37,214 acres in 1342 F. The forest revenue increased from Rs. 12·72 lakhs to Rs. 13·06 lakhs and its total expenditure also rose from Rs. 8·03 lakhs to Rs. 8·11 lakhs.

The State possessed 4 coal mines, *viz.*, Singareni, Tandur, Kanala and Sasti and Paoni. The total output of coal from these collieries decreased from 7,68,611 tons to 7,47,887 tons, while the aggregate royalty increased from Rs. 1,05,132 to Rs. 1,11,205. There was a rise in the total output of shahabad stones from 31·36 lakhs sq. feet to 33·50 lakhs sq. feet, while the quarry fees amounted to Rs. 31,814 as against 33·85 indicating a fall of 1,271. A fall was also noted in the output of cement manufactured by the Shahabad Cement Company (1,12,259 tons against 1,34,108 tons) as well as in the income as royalty (B.G. Rs. 84,194 compared with B.G. Rs. 1,00,581). The total income from the above sources aggregated Rs. 2,88,912.

PROTECTION.

The total strength of the State Army was 19,737—7,200 Regulars and 12,537 Irregulars. The total expenditure on the military including salaries, allowances, contingencies, pensions and buildings aggregated Rs. 88·58 lakhs as against Rs. 78·96 lakhs in 1341 Fasli.

Attention was directed to the physical training, drill and discipline of the police. Communal relations during the year continued to be generally satisfactory with the exception of a few minor incidents in the districts. No serious trouble broke out in any of the industrial centres in the dominion. The subjects of the State were, as usual, loyal to their kind, beloved and generous ruler. The outside political agitations scarcely found any scope in the State or produced any such results as to upset the public mind.

The total strength of the Police-officers and men combined —increased from 16,444 to 16,722 and about 50 per cent. of it was literate. An increase of 5 per cent. was noted in the total number of crimes committed in the State but the true cases of cognisable crimes (11,562 against 11,041) showed an increase of 4·5 per cent. and 77 per cent. of them were traced. In all 8,162 cases were prosecuted. Out of the cases decided by the courts (8,312) 56 per cent. were either ended in conviction or release on bail security for good behaviour, 29·2 per cent. in acquittal or discharge, 14·1 per cent. were compounded and 0·7 per cent. were dismissed on account of deaths,

escapes, etc. Decreases were noted in the total value of property stolen and recovered—the former fell from Rs. 5,72,596 to Rs. 4,69,745 and the latter from Rs. 2,09,906 to Rs. 1,67,572. The total expenditure of the *Diwani* and the *Sarf-i-Khas* police force combined was Rs. 70·40 lakhs as compared with Rs. 71·48 lakhs in the preceding year.

Justice. Including arrears the total number of cases (civil and criminal combined) for disposal increased from 1,87,614 to 1,91,357 and 78·5 per cent. of them were disposed of. The average duration of cases was shorter on the original civil and criminal sides while it was longer on the appellate sides.

Jails. No serious offence or assault was committed on the jail officials by the prisoners. The number of offences committed by them was less than that in the year before, while the total escapes increased. The general conduct of the prisoners was on the whole satisfactory. There was a rise in the daily average strength of convicts while it declined in the case of the under-trials. A fall in the total admission into the jail hospitals as well as in the daily average of the sick indicated that the general health of the prisoners was good. The net expenditure incurred on the maintenance of jails increased from Rs. 3·34 lakhs in 1341 F. to Rs. 3·99 lakhs in 1342 F., resulting in a rise of net cost per head of the jail population from Rs. 109-7-8 to 127-0-2.

Court of Wards. As before, there were 44 estates under the management of the Court and the Honorary Superintendents. The total income at the disposal of the Court was Rs. 31·06 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs. 21·80 lakhs was incurred, leaving a balance of Rs. 9·26 lakhs. 294 out of 542 villages under the supervision of the Court were surveyed and settled. In all Rs. 1·92 lakhs were spent on public works and general improvement. The liabilities of the estates were being reduced gradually. As usual, special attention was paid to the education of the wards who numbered 100—56 boys and 44 girls.

DEVELOPMENT.

Weather and Crops. The average rainfall during the monsoon period (1341-1342) in the dominion was 36·92 inches as compared with 39·22 inches in the year before. Notwithstanding the heavy and prolonged rains that had practically damaged the *khari* crop in some of the northern districts of the dominion and the prevalence of cattle diseases in certain other districts, the rainfall during both the monsoons was practically uniform throughout the dominion and the seasonal conditions were, on the whole, satisfactory. The outturns under cotton, wheat, *javvar* and tobacco were higher but their acreages were less than in the year before, while in the case of mustard it was quite the reverse. Both the acreages and outturns were less than in 1341 F. in the case of rice, linseed and castor and more acreages and more outturns were the aspects of the sesamum, ground-nut, miscellaneous oil-seeds and sugar-cane. The prices of the principal food grains fluctuated with changes in the rainfall and the yield forecasts.

Agriculture. The account of the working of the department given in the body of the report (pages 51 to 56) will indicate how it had ceaselessly applied itself in carrying out its varied activities in the best interest of the cultivators and how the agriculturists, on the other hand, waxed enthusiastic for adopting the up-to-date scientific methods of cultivation demonstrated to them either on their own fields or on the Government experimental farms with the aid of scientific and up-to-date implements, manures and selected seeds needed for crop culture. The main work of the department comprised research, experiment, demonstration propaganda and assistance to the public. Besides, much work was being done in the realms of animal husbandry and poultry breeding. The dairy work of the Himayatsagar was so methodical and scientific that the increased demands for milk could not be met fully by the farm. The head "Assistance

to the Public " consisted of water supply, cactus destruction, tractor ploughing, bunding and supply of agricultural stores. Under every one of the above items, much substantial work was done by the department to help the public at large and the agricultural class in particular.

The Rural Development Centre at present fixed at Patancharu, close to the capital, was carrying out propaganda work in 15 villages around it. The different schemes connected with the rural uplift such as sanitation, health, education, gardening, animal husbandry, weaving and cultivation of field crop by using improved implements, improved varieties of crops and improved kinds of manures, were financed by the Government Industrial Trust Fund and controlled by the Agricultural Department. By means of practical demonstration, the villagers were instructed to modernise themselves into a healthy, wealthy and educated class. It was gratifying to realise that they were taking a keen interest in the aforesaid demonstrations and were trying to adopt the various methods displayed to them for their uplift and well-being.

Candidates were trained to meet the demand for trained engine drivers and gardeners. The sons of farmers were given practical training in the improved methods of agriculture. Sanction was accorded to the establishment of classes for farmers at the Government farms of Himayatsagar, Parbhani and Rudrur.

During the year, new scholarships were granted to 3 candidates to qualify as agricultural graduates in the Poona and Nagpur Agricultural Colleges. In all 10 scholars were at present studying in the above institutions. Besides, there were 5 students studying in the Agricultural School at Gorakpur (U. P.).

This department is a veritable boon to the agricultural class in particular and to the public in general for preserving their livestock. The activities of the department were specially directed to the prevention and control of contagious diseases among animals and breeding operations. An increase was noted in the number of outbreaks (624 against 476) as well as in the mortality from contagious diseases (23,200 compared with 22,233). Though the majority of deaths was attributed to rinderpest, yet it was less than in the preceding year by 40 per cent. which was due to the timely preventive and precautionary methods adopted by the department. The number of animals inoculated was 1,78,544 or 23·3 per cent. more than that in the preceding year. A great saving in expenditure was anticipated in the protection of cattle against rinderpest by adopting the Goat-Virus-Alone-Vaccinations. Comparably more castrations were performed during the year.

The number of stationary hospitals remained the same, viz., 14 while the itinerant dispensaries increased from 56 to 61. About 3·69 lakhs of animals were treated which exceeded the corresponding figure of the year before by 47 per cent. There were 35 stallions in the districts the average number of mares covered per stallion being 20·92. The average cost of upkeep of stallions was Rs. 348-8-6. The number of breeding bulls on the register at the end of 1342 F. was 13. As usual, horse and cattle shows were held at different places in the dominion and they numbered 16 where, in all, 2,977 horses and 27,262 cattles were exhibited—690 of the former and 1,984 of the latter competed for prizes, which were awarded in cash or in silver bangles to the owners of the approved stock. Altogether 10 students had been under training at different Veterinary colleges in India.

The total expenditure incurred on irrigation was Rs. 41·36 lakhs—
Rs. 23·63 lakhs on capital works and Rs. 17·73 lakhs on ordinary irrigation. Out of the capital expenditure, Rs. 15·09 lakhs were spent on the Nizamsagar Project, Rs. 3·37 lakhs on the maintenance of capital works, Rs. 2·51 lakhs on the project survey of the Krishna, the Tungabhadra and the Jaldrug and the balance on the

Palair and the Wyra projects. Some of the protective works for the Reservoir of the Nizamsagar as well as a total length of 265 miles of distributaries with sub-distributaries and 137 miles of field channels to irrigate a net area of 84,292 acres of land were completed by the end of 1342 F. All the original works of the Wyra Project had been completed and much attention was paid to the field distributaries and development of irrigation. The total expenditure on it in 1342 F. was Rs. 41,387. The Palair Project was completed in 1339 F. but in 1342 F. Rs. 2,925 were spent on the reconstruction of 10 sluices along the main canal. Besides, detailed surveys of the canal on the left bank of the Bhima river were completed during the year.

The aggregate expenditure on the ordinary irrigation amounted to Rs. 17·73 lakhs—Rs. 14·51 lakhs were spent on works and the balance on maintenance. 3 out of 16 important works estimated at between Rs. 75,180 and Rs. 15,320 were completed. The Tank Restoration Survey Parties investigated an area of 962 square miles, surveyed 157 tanks, 19 roads and several other major works.

The number of wells sunk by the ryots at their own cost was 2,702 at an aggregate cost of Rs. 80,788 and the area irrigated under them measured 1,947 acres.

The depressed trade conditions and further fall in prices crippled the agriculturists financially to such an extent that they could not acquit themselves of their liabilities. In consideration of these difficulties, the Government decided to grant concessions such as (1) postponement of 25 per cent. of the *abi kist* of 1342 F., (2) collections of arrears from those who could pay without hardship, (3) the sanction of a *taccavi* grant of Rs. 7 lakhs from the Famine Reserve to help the agricultural operations of the succeeding year and (4) postponement of the *rabi kist* of the Raichur district to the extent of 8 annas in the rupee subject to the approval of the *Subedar*. The programme of relief work of all the districts was revised for submission to the Road and Famine Board. About Rs. 70,000 were spent on two famine roads in the Raichur district.

The Well-sinking Department sank 121 wells in 1342 F. at a cost of Rs. 98,572 out of 278 wells undertaken. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 2·76 lakhs as against Rs. 2·26 lakhs in 1341 Fasli.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

The total trade of the dominion increased by 9·26 per cent. from 23·48 crores to 25·66 crores in 1342 F. The aggregate value of imports decreased by 5·68 per cent. (12·60 crores against 13·36 crores) while that of exports increased by 28·91 per cent. (13·06 crores against 10·30 crores). The exports exceeded the imports by 0·46 crore, while in the preceding year the imports were in excess of exports by 8·23 crores. The value of the principal commodities of import and export with comparative figures of the preceding year were as noted in para. 188 of the report.

No special industrial surveys were undertaken during the year. The survey reports connected with the hand-loom, weaving and dyeing industries were printed and published. The Deccan Glass Factory was purchased by a private individual and it was being reconditioned under the title of the Kohinoor Glass Works. All the component sections of the Cottage Industries Institute showed progress in their respective spheres but the institute, taken as a whole, had not so far become a paying concern. These different sections being in their infancy it was expected that after sometime every one of them would show better results. Candidates were being trained in those sections, viz., spinning and weaving, knitting, embroidery, rattan works, etc. Out of the four factories run by the Government, the future of the Alcohol Factory, Kamareddy was still uncertain. The Carpet Factory, Warangal and the Soap Factory, Hyderabad

were making progress and their outturns were well received in the market. As regards the Jacquard Institute, Pattan, arrangements were being made for the sale of its finished goods and for putting the institute on a sound basis.

The hand-loom industry was being popularised by the demonstration parties stationed at different centres in the districts. These parties held demonstrations on different subjects of industries at the Gulburga Urs and at the Co-operative Conference held at Medak. The dyeing expert visited all the demonstration centres and sub-centres and conducted demonstrations in as many as 79 villages which were attended by over 7,000 weavers, dyers and printers. The Superintendent also visited 15 important industrial centres in the dominion.

Apart from conducting scientific investigations on different methods of tackling commercial subjects as specified in para. 193 of the report, the Industrial Laboratory did, as usual, the analytical and industrial work, trained students and gave necessary help to the owners of industries. For want of accommodation, no additional students were entertained for training.

No large loans were granted during the year. Only 10 small-scale industries were granted loans to the extent of Rs. 59,891. The detailed working of the Industrial Trust Fund since its inception in 1339 F. to the end of 1342 F. as stated in para. 197 of the report will show that the total capital at its disposal to the end of 1342 F. was Rs. 72.10 lakhs, of which Rs. 71.36 lakhs were invested. The total interest realised on the invested capital was Rs. 18.52 lakhs which was utilized in granting big and small loans to the different kinds of industries, scholarships and grants-in-aid and in meeting expenses connected with industrial surveys, enquiries, exhibitions, demonstrations, etc.

As defined in section 2 (3a) of the Hyderabad Factories Act, the total factories in the State numbered 419, an excess of 17 over the figure of the preceding year, and of these only 317 worked. The average daily number of operatives was 24,495 as compared with 20,963. Out of these factories, 5 were spinning and weaving mills the rest being cotton, ginning and pressing factories, rice, flour and oil-mills and other miscellaneous factories (for details vide para. 196 of the report).

The number of Joint Stock Companies on the register was 42 : 40 were limited by shares at work and 2 by guaranteed at work. Of the former, 14 related to banking and insurance, 15 to trade and manufacture and 11 to mills and presses.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

It was gratifying that, in spite of a severe economic depression reflected in the finances of the agriculturists to such an extent as to render them incapacitated to meet their liabilities, the department could organise 134 new societies. The total number of institutions in the State was 2,554. There was one Dominion Bank, one Central Co-operative Union, 35 Central Banks, 2,130 Agricultural Societies and 387 Non-agricultural Societies. With an increase in societies, there was a corresponding increase in the total membership (75,596 against 72,125) and the working capital (231.19 lakhs against 229.31 lakhs). The increase of Rs. 1.88 lakhs in the working capital was shared by banks and societies. The Central Co-operative Union was, as usual, engaged in the dissemination of co-operative knowledge and expansion of the movement. The Union held a divisional conference at Aurangabad and celebrated the Tenth All-India Co-operative day in the Hyderabad city. Both of these functions proved an unqualified success, particularly in giving publicity to its varied activities.

BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The total expenditure incurred on this head decreased from Rs. 136.86 lakhs to Rs. 113.67 lakhs. Out of this, Rs. 91.84 lakhs were spent on works, Rs. 20.33 lakhs on establishment and Rs. 1.50 lakhs on tools and plant.

Buildings and Roads.

Thirty-three important buildings for different Government departments such as Military, Medical, Revenue, Education and Judicial Departments costing Rs. 25,000 and above had been under construction and 18 of them were completed by the end of 1342 F. Besides, big works, viz., the construction of buildings for the 2nd Lancers and Cavalry Training Squadron were nearing completion and the work in the Chandrayan Gutta barracks was progressing rapidly.

Out of the allotment of Rs. 20 lakhs provided for carrying out preliminary works connected with the Osmania University buildings such as acquiring of lands, construction of roads and temporary sheds, survey of sites, plantation of trees along the roads, pipe laying for the supply of filtered and unfiltered water, the power line from the Mint to the sub-station at the site, the construction of sub-station and the internal distributaries, Rs. 6·97 lakhs were spent in 1342 F. Rs. 3·30 lakhs were spent on works, Rs. 2·19 lakhs on establishment, Rs. 1·33 lakhs on tools and plant and Rs. 0·15 lakh on compensation.

Sixty-eight roads and 10 bridges had been in progress—43 of them estimated to cost more than a lakh and 35 less than a lakh. In all 48 roads and 7 bridges were completed. Two hundred and sixty-seven miles of roads were completed and opened for traffic and the total length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department by the end of 1342 F. was 4,171 miles.

The details of work done by these departments are given in paras. 210 and 217 of the report. The total amount spent by the Drainage Department on different works was Rs. 12·24 lakhs : Rs. 10·68 lakhs on works, Rs. 1·49 lakhs on establishment and Rs. 0·07 lakh on tools and plant. During the last eight years from 1335 F. to the end of 1342 F. the department spent Rs. 83·19 lakhs out of the total grant of Rs. 89·75 lakhs. Out of the total expenditure, Rs. 70·97 lakhs were spent on works, Rs. 8·07 lakhs on establishment and Rs. 4·15 lakhs on tools and plant. Besides, a sum of Rs. 4·20 lakhs was spent on surveys and construction of storm water drains in 1341 and 1342 F. No grant was allotted in 1342 F. for the construction of additional cement concrete roads in the city.

There was no change in the constitution of the City Improvement Board. The total amount at the disposal of the Board was Rs. 21·47 lakhs out of which an expenditure of Rs. 18·26 lakhs was incurred : Rs. 14·85 lakhs were spent on works and compensation, Rs. 2·04 lakhs on establishment, Rs. 0·38 lakh on the maintenance, Rs. 0·7 lakh on tools and plant and the balance on foreign works.

The Railway Purchase loan had been fully paid. The Bolda-Adilabad—Manikgarh survey was completed and a report and project estimates were submitted to Government. The total mileage of the State Railways in 1342 F. was 1,290·17 : broad gauge 666·64 miles and meter gauge 623·53 miles.

The aggregate capital expenditure on the State Railways to the end of 1342 F. was B.G. Rs. 1,404·55 lakhs. The gross earnings and working expenses amounted to B.G. Rs. 197·36 lakhs and B.G. Rs. 115·95 lakhs respectively, yielding a net surplus of Rs. 81·41 lakhs or 5·8 per cent. on the capital cost.

The Bus Service had become a profitable concern and the question of its further expansion was under the consideration of Government. The total gross earnings for 1342 F. amounted to B., G. Rs. 8,87,500 while its working expenses including depreciation charges aggregated B.G. Rs. 8,36,662, yielding a net earning of B. G. Rs. 50,838 or 11·67 per cent. on the capital cost (B. G. Rs. 4·36 lakhs).

There were in all 794 post-offices and 984 letter boxes in the State. Authorised savings banks numbered 388. Deposits received during the year totalled Rs. 63·80 lakhs and withdrawals amounted to Rs. 52·30 lakhs. The total income showed a slight

The Hyderabad City Drainage and Improvement Board.

Railways.

Postal Department.

fall—Rs. 9·87 lakhs against Rs. 9·96 lakhs while the total expenditure decreased from Rs. 9·69 lakhs in 1341 F. to Rs. 9·20 lakhs in 1342 Fasli.

As before, the State had two telephone services—one for the capital and the other for the districts. The City Telephone Service consisted of 295 extension lines and 771 exchange lines. Besides, there were one call office and 3 service lines. A decrease was noted in the income and expenditure of the City Service—the former fell from Rs. 1·88 lakhs to Rs. 1·81 lakhs and the latter from Rs. 1·95 lakhs to Rs. 1·93 lakhs resulting in a net loss of Rs. 12,000 as compared with Rs. 7,000 in the preceding year.

The District Telephone Service was confined only to Raichur, Jalna, Aurangabad and Warangal. The total receipts for the year 1342 F. was Rs. 39,369 and expenditure amounted to Rs. 67,345 resulting in a net loss of Rs. 27,976. The outstandings to be recovered from the subscribers at the end of 1342 F. totalled Rs. 46,632.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Compared with the preceding year, there were more births and more deaths in the dominion in 1342 F. The highest birth and death rates per *mille* were recorded in the Hyderabad city and suburbs. The mortality under every disease showed an increase against the corresponding figure in the year before and about 62 per cent. of the total deaths were on account of fevers. Since the appointment of Municipal Sanitary Inspectors the sanitary conditions were reported to be satisfactory in many district towns. In the capital as well as in the districts, timely preventive and precautionary measures were adopted by the department to check the spread of epidemics.

Sanitary arrangements in the city of Hyderabad were satisfactory which was mostly attributed to the works turned out by the Drainage and the City Improvement Board and the Municipality. Special attention was paid by the Sanitary Officers to check the outbreak of epidemics at important centres of festivals (*Urus* and *Jatras*) in the districts. Apart from this, the travelling dispensaries attached to different districts treated in their jurisdictions large numbers of patients and performed greater numbers of anti-plague and malaria operations. A considerable increase was noted in the total number of children vaccinated by the travelling staff. The work done by the Infant Welfare Centres of Hyderabad was very creditable.

2,05,916 vaccinations were carried out in the State by 134 Vaccinators and 92·3 per cent. of them were declared successful as compared with 87·1 per cent. in the year before. The Aurangabad district recorded the highest number of vaccination whereas the Nalgonda district recorded the lowest. More than fourteen thousand vaccinations were performed in the city of Hyderabad.

Including the Sultan Bazar Hospital there were 148 medical institutions in the dominion. Of these, 133 were maintained by Government and 5 were *Sarf-i-Khas*, 7 were aided by Local Boards and 3 by the State.

The number of new patients treated in the above institutions increased from 18·64 lakhs to 21·68 lakhs, the number of in-patients being 25,725 compared with 23,136. Beds available for in-patients increased from 1,748 to 1,945. Of these, 988 were in the city hospitals and dispensaries, 528 in the district institutions and 429 in the aided Leprosy Dispensary at Dichpally. All facilities for treatment of different diseases were available at the Osmania General Hospital. Tubercular cases were treated in the Isolation Hospital also. The Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory and the district headquarter hospitals of Aurangabad, Nizamabad, Warangal and Gulbarga were the institutions where pasteur treatment for patients bitten by rabid animals was available. Besides, there were three special institu-

tions—the Mental Hospital for lunatics, the Isolation Hospital specially meant for the treatment of contagious diseases and the Leper Home Dichpally (a Mission Hospital) subsidised by the Government.

As before, there were only two hospitals exclusively maintained for female patients—the Victoria Zenana Hospital, Hyderabad and the Rani Shernapalli Hospital, Gulburga. Besides, 8 hospitals in the city and 15 in the districts were staffed with lady doctors. Outdoor relief was afforded to women at all Government institutions. The increase in the women patients—7·82 lakhs against 6·84 lakhs—bore ample testimony to the growing confidence of women in the allopathic treatment.

During the year, Rs. 4·55 lakhs were sanctioned for the construction of certain medical buildings and for additions and alterations to the existing ones. Besides, a sum of Rs. 6·61 lakhs was sanctioned from the Local Funds for the construction of 3rd class *tahiq* dispensaries. Certain medical buildings completed by the Public Works Department were handed over to the department.

Over and above the allopathic institutions, the Government maintained 29 *Unani* and *Ayurvedic* dispensaries in the capital. In the districts such dispensaries were subsidised by the Local Boards.

The total amount spent by the Government on Public Health and Sanitation was Rs. 25·38 lakhs as compared with Rs. 21·88 lakhs in the preceding year.

EDUCATION.

Despite the outbreak of plague in the capital and in the majority of the districts, an increase was noted in the total number of public institutions as well as in their aggregate strength—the former rose from 4,510 to 4,542 and the latter from 3,15,487 to 3,27,067. The private schools numbered 776 with 27,506 scholars. The percentage of scholars under instruction to the school going population was 16·8 : boys formed 27·7 per cent. and girls 4·6 per cent.

Out of the public institutions numbering 4,542, there were 10 (1,449) colleges, 50 (24,898) high schools, 182 (86,140) middle schools, 4,290 (2,59,688) primary schools and 58 (4,947) special schools, the figures bracketted representing individually the total number of scholars, in every stage. The results produced by all these institutions were satisfactory.

A slight decrease in the total expenditure incurred on all grades of institutions was noted—Rs. 106·60 lakhs against Rs. 106·91 lakhs. The direct expenditure (i.e., on tuition) amounted to Rs. 66·84 lakhs and the indirect expenditure (i.e., on direction, inspection, scholarships, libraries, etc.), totalled Rs. 40·26 lakhs. Out of the direct expenditure (Rs. 66·84 lakhs), Rs. 11·57 lakhs were spent on colleges, Rs. 15·82 lakhs on high schools, Rs. 10·82 lakhs on middle schools, Rs. 24·29 lakhs on primary schools and Rs. 8·84 lakhs on special schools. The expenses incurred on scholarships and libraries were Rs. 4·75 lakhs and Rs. 1·84 lakhs respectively. Besides, educational loans aggregating Rs. 1·61 lakhs were granted to students for completing their education. There were 840 schools that were given grants-in-aid which amounted to Rs. 5·18 lakhs as compared with Rs. 4·58 lakhs in 1841 F. The expenditure incurred on the educational buildings was Rs. 4·89 lakhs compared with Rs. 6·96 lakhs in 1842 Fasli.

During the year, sanction was accorded to raise two middle schools for girls to the grade of high school and the scheme for the training of matriculated teachers in the Normal School, Warangal, was also sanctioned. Attempts were being made to organise the lower sections of selected primary schools in the Montessori and Kindergarten principles. Similarly, a beginning was made to introduce the Project Method in some schools. All round improvement was reported in the physical education of students in all the schools. Two schemes—one for the education of the depressed

classes and the other for the progress of education in *Jagirs* were under the consideration of Government when the year closed. The Education Code which was submitted to Government for sanction was still under their consideration. The Boy Scout and the Girl Guide movements were gaining popularity.

The State maintained 718 schools of all grades for girls and their total strength was 48,081. Besides, there were 9 private schools including one high school and one middle school with 700 scholars. Out of the above public schools, one was a first grade college known as the Zenana College affiliated to the Osmania University, 6 were high schools, 22 middle schools, 681 primary schools and 8 special schools. The results produced by the above institutions at the public examination were satisfactory. A slight decrease was noted in the total expenditure incurred on the education of girls—Rs. 8·80 lakhs as against Rs. 8·87 lakhs in 1341 Fasli.

In all 57 books of different arts and sciences were under translation. Translations of 20 books were completed during the year. The Terms Committee held 190 meetings and coined 6,416 technical terms.

Out of 10 candidates who had appeared at the Final Examination, seven were declared successful; of whom 3 were assigned to the Revenue Department, 2 to the Police Department, one to the Press and one to the Hyderabad Municipality. Twenty candidates appeared at the competitive examination held for the year and 4 were selected in the order of merit. The expenditure on account of the Civil Service Class amounted to Rs. 73,836 while the fees realised for the competitive examination totalled Rs. 1,445.

Despite the translations of scientific works issued by the Translation Bureau of the Osmania University and the works on fiction by the *Dairat-ul-Marif* Press, the total number of books published in different languages of the State was 560 and about 66 per cent. of them were in Urdu which indicated the popularity of that language as a literary medium.

The scientific activities of the Observatory, besides its usual seismological and meteorological observations, were summarised in para. 390 of this report. The total amount spent on its maintenance was Rs. 42,288.

MISCELLANEOUS.

As before, the department maintained a large number of mosques and temples and paid religious and charitable grants to individuals and institutions. Besides, large amounts were spent annually on religious festivities and funds were provided for the *Haj* pilgrims. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 12·18 lakhs as compared with Rs. 13·39 lakhs in 1341 F.

It was gratifying that the Press had maintained its standard in point of outturn as well as quality and had made progress in various directions in the year. The *Osmania Nastaliq Type* was becoming more and more popular in and out of the State. With the exception of the hand litho., the overhead charges in all other productive sections of the Press showed an increase which was attributed to the high outturn of the Press in the preceding year. Out of Rs. 4·70 lakhs outstanding against the various departments, Rs. 2·15 lakhs were adjusted, leaving Rs. 2·55 lakhs pending disposal at the end of 1342 F.

The opening value of the Stationery Depot stock (Rs. 2·08 lakhs) plus the value of new stock (Rs. 5·84 lakhs) purchased during the year, brought the value of total stock to Rs. 7·42 lakhs, which was increased to Rs. 7·43 lakhs as a result of the audit inspection of stock taking of the Depot. Of this, stationery worth Rs. 4·85 lakhs were supplied to the government depart-

ments, leaving a net balance of stock of Rs. 2·58 lakhs which according to prices of articles sanctioned in 1343 F. was reduced to Rs. 2·46 lakhs. The total outstandings against government departments aggregated Rs. 5·57 lakhs and Rs. 4·90 lakhs were recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 67,000.

The State had two electric services—one in the city and the other in the districts. The income of the City Service increased from Rs. 15·20 lakhs in 1341 F. to Rs. 15·83 lakhs in 1342 F. and its total expenditure decreased from Rs. 7·50 lakhs to Rs. 6·66 lakhs, yielding a gross profit of Rs. 8·67 lakhs. The net profit after deducting depreciation charges (Rs. 2·64 lakhs), was Rs. 6·03 lakhs which worked out to 7·3 per cent. on the capital outlay amounting to Rs. 81·87 lakhs at the end of 1342 Fasli.

As before, the operations of the District Electricity Service were confined to the Aurangabad town only. The construction of power houses at Raichur and Nizamabad was started. The pre-survey of the Kadim Hydro-Electric Scheme was completed and that of the Tubercular Sanitorium at Damagundam near Vikarabad was nearing completion.

The turn-over of the Mint Workshop for the year 1342 F. decreased from Rs. 3·52 lakhs to Rs. 2·48 lakhs, indicating a fall of Rs. 1·09 lakhs. After deducting the cost of material and labour (Rs. 1·88 lakhs), the balance left for the maintenance of the Department was Rs. 55,000 but the actual cost of maintenance rose to Rs. 1·01 lakhs. Thus the net loss sustained by it was Rs. 46,000. Better results are forecasted if the workshop is amalgamated with the Electricity Department.

The Department of Statistics dealt with the statistics pertaining to area and population, agriculture and land tenure, season and crops, industries, trade, joint-stock companies, railways and motor traffic and published 14 reports—some weekly and others monthly and annually on the aforesaid subjects.

The Gazeetter work held in abeyance for sometime was resumed during the year. The compilation of the second statistical volume of the District Gazetteer and of the Statistical Abstract was undertaken and it was under progress when the year closed.

The main work of the department was to survey the newly discovered monuments and supervise the conservation work carried out in the districts. The work done by it was given in paras. 363 to 369 of this report. In the domain of numismatics, 6,177 coins comprising 8 gold coins, 1,550 silver coins and 4,619 copper coins were acquired. Some unique coins were discovered in the museum while cataloguing the same. In all 410 articles of different varieties were acquired for the museum. Three publications, viz., Part II of "Ajanta," Guide to Ajanta Frescoes (8rd Edition) and Hyderabad State—A Souvenir (8rd Edition) were issued during the year 1342 F. The cost of the department amounted to Rs. 2,06,299 : Rs. 81,527 were spent on establishment and contingencies, Rs. 67,618 on conservation and Rs. 57,159 on museum.

Rs. 54,987 were spent on the maintenance of the department as compared with Rs. 48,217 in the year before. The work done by it in 1342 F. was summarised in para. 394 of the report.

The statistics volume of the decennial census for 1340 F. was printed and published. The report volume (English), the Urdu translation of the Census Report, the English and Urdu lists of villages according to districts and the Administration Report were in the press when the year under report ended.

The cost of the establishment including contingencies, etc., amounted to Rs. 85,740.

A detailed note on the Three Round Table Conferences is being included as an appendix to the Report.

CHAPTER I.

Physical and Political Geography.

SECTION I.

Physical features, etc.

1. *Vide* pages 1 to 15 of the Decennial Report from 1322 F. to 1331 F. on the Administration of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government.

SECTION II.

Historical Summary.

2. *Vide* pages 15 to 22 of the Decennial Report from 1322 F. to 1331 F. on the Administration of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government.

SECTION III.

Form of Administration.

3. *Vide* pages 22 to 28 of the Decennial Report from 1322 F. to 1331 F. on the Administration of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government.

SECTION IV.

Civil Divisions.

4. *Vide* pages 28 to 34 of the Decennial Report from 1322 F. to 1331 F. on the Administration of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government.

SECTION V.

Details of the Census for 1330 F. (1921.)

5. *Vide* pages 34 to 43 of the Decennial Report from 1322 F. to 1331 F. on the Administration of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land

SECTION I.

Land Revenue.

6. Lt.-Col. Sir R. H. Chenevix-Trench, *Kt.*, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.A., was the member of the State Executive Council in charge of the land revenue portfolio from the 1st Azur to the 22nd Azur 1342 F. and from the 20th Isfandar to the 22nd of Ardibehisht 1342 F. During the intervening period, he proceeded to England with the Hyderabad Delegation to the Round Table Conference and Mr. T. J. Tasker, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., officiated for him.

Mr. T. J. Tasker, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., the permanent Director-General and Secretary to the Revenue Department was on leave from the 1st Azur to the 16th Azur 1342 F., and on his return he was placed on special duty from the 17th to the 20th Azur 1342 F. He worked as the Director-General and Secretary from the 20th Isfandar to the 22nd Ardibehisht 1342 F. Mr. A. L. Binney, I.C.S., worked as the Officiating Director-General and Secretary from the 1st Azur till the 19th Isfandar 1342 F. and Nawab Rustum Jung Bahadur, the Customs Commissioner, worked as the Officiating Director-General and Secretary from the 23rd Ardibehisht to the end of the year.

7. During the year, a new district by name "Baghat" in the Medak Divisions. *Suba* was created for 5 years for administrative reasons and one *tahsil* was established at Banswada in the Nizamabad District, Warangal *Suba* for the same period for the purpose of developing the area under the Nizamsagar Irrigation Project. Thus the dominion comprised 4 *subas*, 16 districts and 104 *talukas*.

8. Excluding the *Sarf-i-Khas* and *Paigha* area, the numbers of *khalsa* Villages. and *jagir* villages in the State were 16,624 and 2,434 respectively, the figures for the preceding year being 16,614 *khalsa* and 2,422 *jagir* villages. The excess in the former was due to the transfer of *jagir* villages into *khalsa* and that in the latter was attributed to the restitution of *zat* and conditional *jagirs*.

9. The State had an area of 82,698 sq. miles or 5,29,26,720 acres. 58.48 per cent. or 3,09,49,017 acres of the total area was *Diwani* and the rest belonged to *Sarf-i-khas*, *Paighas*, *Jagirs*, *Maktas*, etc. Out of the total *Diwani* area 2,37,02,600 acres were culturable and 72,46,417 acres *paramboke* or unassessed waste mainly represented by forest. In 1342 F. the occupied area measured 2,18,97,424 acres and the unoccupied or assessed waste measured 18,05,176 acres and the former comprised 2,05,89,845 acres of dry land and 18,07,579 acres of wet land. Compared with the figures of 1341 F. the occupied area decreased by 11,676 acres and an increase of 10,374 acres was noted in the total irrigated area while under dry area there was a decrease of 22,050 acres. 78 per cent. of the total irrigated area (18,07,579) was in the Telingana districts and only 22 per cent. in the Mahrattwara districts while about 3/5ths of the total dry area (2,05,89,845 acres) was in the Mahrattwara district and 2/5ths in the Telingana districts. In the Telingana divisions, the districts of Warangal and Karimnagar irrigated more than two lakhs acres, the districts which irrigated more than one lakh acres being Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar, Nizamabad and Medak, while the districts of Adilabad and Baghat had an irrigated area of only 36,752 and 15,237 acres respectively. The areas irrigated in the districts of the Mahrattwara division varied between 73,748 acres in the Aurangabad district and 15,004 acres in the Bidar district.

10. During the year 7,793 applications were received for an area brought under *lavni*. of 1,21,029 acres for *lavni* with an assessment of Rs. 1,09,839 and only 21 per cent. of them were sanctioned for a total area of 26,329 acres assessed at Rs. 40,981. A major portion of these applications was from the Telingana districts.

11. The total land revenue realised during the year increased from Rs. 3,09,46,317 in 1341 F. to Rs. 3,10,60,918 in 1342 F. indicating a net rise of only Rs. 1,14,601 or 0·37 per cent. The comparative figures for 1341 and 1342 F. under the different heads of land revenue were as given in the following statement :—

Particulars			Revenue on account of arrears including excess collections	Revenue on account of current demand including excess collections	Total
<i>Ryotwari</i> ..	{	1341 F. ..	2,80,521	2,91,16,147	2,98,46,668
		1342 F. ..	8,96,981	2,91,99,456	2,95,96,887
<i>Peshkash & Maktapan</i>	{	1341 F. ..	2,80,214	8,28,788	10,58,997
		1342 F. ..	1,18,465	8,41,188	9,59,648
Fruit trees ..	{	1341 F. ..	6,556	1,28,892	1,84,948
		1342 F. ..	18,544	1,80,725	1,44,269
Miscellaneous ..	{	1341 F. ..	18,962	8,91,742	4,10,704
		1342 F. ..	22,034	8,88,580	8,60,614
Total ..	{	1341 F. ..	4,86,253	8,04,60,064	3,09,46,317
		1342 F. ..	5,50,974	8,05,09,944	8,10,60,918

An increase was noted under the heads "*Ryotwari*" and "*Fruit trees*" while in the other two heads viz., "*Miscellaneous*" and "*Maktapan*" there was a decrease in their respective total collections. The net increase of Rs. 1·14 lakhs in the total revenue was reported to be mainly due to the better character of the season.

12. A slight increase of Rs. 1,53,136 was noted in the total assessment which amounted to Rs. 3,50,42,354 as compared with Rs. 3,48,89,218 in 1341 F. and of this sum, Rs. 2,42,16,842 were on account of dry lands and Rs. 1,08,25,512 were on account of wet lands. Remissions granted during the year decreased from Rs. 65,22,952 to Rs. 44,33,487 and worked out to 12·65 per cent. of the assessment—Rs. 40,41,953 in Telingana and Rs. 3,91,534 in Mahrattwara. The average remission in the Telingana districts came to more than five lakhs and that in the Mahrattwara only less than half a lakh. The fall in the total remission was reported to be due to the granting of one-fourth of the *abi* assessment in Telingana only in view of the economic depression as against a similar concession applied in 1341 F. to the *abi kist* in Telingana and *Kharif kist* in Mahrattwara over and above the usual seasonal remissions. After deducting the remission from the total assessment, the net demand including the *Sivai Jamabandi* (Rs. 10,11,593) for the year under report aggregated Rs. 3,16,20,460 as compared with Rs. 3,00,66,743. During the year, Rs. 2,91,67,851 or 92·24 per cent. of the net demand were collected and Rs. 76,997 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 23,76,112. Excess

collections amounted to Rs. 32,105. About 90 per cent. of the total balance was due from the Telingana districts and only 10 per cent. from the Mahrattwara. No balance was outstanding against the Bidar district, while the districts of Osmanabad, Aurangabad, Parbhani and Bir had an average balance of about Rs. 600 against each.

13. Below are given in detail the different kinds of land-holders, the Holdings. average size of holdings in acres and the average assessment per acre in Telingana and Mahrattwara for the year 1341 and 1342 Fasli:—

Particulars	LAND-HOLDERS				AVERAGE SIZE OF HOLDING AND AVERAGE ASSESSMENT				
	Single <i>Pattadars</i>	Joint <i>Pattadars</i>	<i>Shikmidars</i>	Total	Average size in acres		Average assessment per acre in Rs. as. ps.		
					Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	
Mahrat- wara.	1841 F.	3,58,384	82,625	1,12,007	5,53,616	22.53	0.50	1 1 10	5 15 2
	1842 F.	3,51,171	89,244	1,24,208	5,04,023	22.08	0.51	1 2 0	5 13 1
Telin- gana.	1841 F.	4,37,594	95,719	1,10,806	6,43,619	11.09	1.57	0 1 6	12 2 6
	1842 F.	4,29,542	95,159	1,11,843	6,30,544	12.76	1.61	1 4 1	8 15 5
Total	1841 F.	7,95,978	1,78,344	2,22,013	11,97,235	17.21	1.09	1 0 2	10 13 4
	1842 F.	7,80,713	1,84,403	2,36,051	12,01,167	17.14	1.08	1 2 10	8 4 6
Difference	..	— 15,265	+ 6,059	+ 13,133	+ 3,082	— 0.06	— 0.01	+ 0 2 8	— 1 8 10

The total occupants in the dominion increased by 3,932 and numbered 12,01,167 at the end of 1342 F., their number showing a fall (6,36,544 against 6,43,619) in Telingana and a rise in Mahrattwara (5,64,623 against 5,53,616). An increase was noted in the average sizes of the dry and wet land holdings in Telingana, the average dry land holding rose from 11.09 acres to 12.76 acres and the average wet holding from 1.57 acres to 1.61 acres. In Mahrattwara the average for a dry land holding decreased from 22.53 acres to 22.08 acres while that for wet land holding showed a slight increase from 0.50 acre to 0.51 acre.

With regard to the average assessments per acre of dry and wet lands, the Telingana and the Mahrattwara had an increase in respect of the former and a decrease in that of the latter. But the combined average assessment per acre of dry land in Telingana and Mahrattwara showed a rise from Rs. 1-0-2 to Rs. 1-2-10 while a considerable fall was noted with regard to wet lands, the average being Rs. 8-4-6 per acre as compared with Rs. 10-13-4 per acre in 1341 Fasli.

14. Of the previous arrears, including *sivai jamabandi*, amounting to Rs. 35,12,943, Rs. 3,93,625 were collected and Rs. 1,67,805 were written off, leaving Rs. 29,51,513 at the close of the year. Including the outstandings of the year under report (Rs. 28,76,112), the total arrears at the end of 1342 F. amounted to Rs. 53,27,625 as compared with Rs. 33,49,749 at the close of 1341 F. The heavy arrears were reported to be due to the continuance of the general economic depression. 81 per cent. of the total arrears were in the Telingana districts and 19 per cent. in the Mahrattwara districts. The arrears in the former varied between Rs. 10.80 lakhs in the Warangal district and 2.96 lakhs in the Adilabad district and that in the latter between 8.07 lakhs in the Raichur district and Rs. 236 in the Bir district. The arrears increased considerably in the districts of Karimnagar (Rs. 4.70 lakhs against Rs. 0.65 lakh) and Nizamabad (Rs. 4.08 lakhs against Rs. 0.76 lakh) while the districts of Osmanabad, Parbhani, Bidar and Bir had an average outstanding of Rs. 643.

15. The total demand on account of *peshkush* and *panmakta*, fruit trees and miscellaneous including *sivai jamabandi* amount-
 Other sources of land revenue. ed to Rs. 15,13,648 of which Rs. 13,07,504 were collect-
 ed and Rs. 21,002 were written off, leaving
 Rs. 1,85,142 at the end of 1342 F. Out of the previous arrears aggregating
 Rs. 12,26,357, Rs. 1,52,758 were collected and Rs. 1,00,669 were written
 off, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,72,930 at the close of the year. Including the
 outstandings of the year under report, the total arrears amounted to
 Rs. 11,58,072 as compared with Rs. 11,74,218 in 1341 F.

The total arrears outstanding including those of the current and previous
 years under all heads of revenue increased from Rs. 45,23,967 in 1341 Fasli
 to Rs. 64,85,697 in 1342 Fasli.

SECTION II.

Survey and Settlement.

16. Mr. Jehangir Behmanji Mehta worked as the Officiating Commis-
 Control. sioner throughout the year.

17. During the year, original survey operations were undertaken in
 Original survey. 101 villages, covering an area of 2,18,690 acres, as
 against 2,86,942 acres of the preceding year. The
 total cost amounted to Rs. 2,25,705 or an average of Rs. 1-0-7. The average
 cost of the preceding year was Re. 0-8-0. The increase of Re. 0-8-7 was due
 to the fact that some offices did the work in alienated villages, while two offices,
 owing to absence of help, put off the work of the Mulug and Mahadevpur
talugs and these (offices) were entrusted with the work of *Jagir* villages.
 The other reason assigned for the increase was that the classers were allowed
 the benefit of all Government holidays during the year instead of only a
 limited number of holidays allowed to them in the past years.

18. Original classification was carried out in 78 villages measuring a
 Original classification. total area of 2,07,544 acres as against 2,55,330 acres
 of the preceding year. The expenditure incurred on
 this account amounted to Rs. 76,650. The average cost per acre amounted
 to Re. 0-5-11 as compared to the average of Re. 0-3-11 of 1341 F. The
 increase of Re. 0-2-0 was accounted for as in para. 17 relating to original
 survey.

19. Revision work including resurvey and sub-division was carried
 Revision. out in 144 villages extending over a total area of
 2,92,751 acres, as against 4,66,545 acres of the preced-
 ing year. The expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 1,82,510 the cost per
 acre being Re. 0-9-8 as against Re. 0-6-5 in 1341 F. The increase of Re. 0-3-3
 was also said to be due to the fact shown in the para. relating to the original
 survey.

20. During the year, the traverse party completed the traverse opera-
 Traverse. tions in the remaining 67 villages of Mahadevpur and
 carried out fresh operations in 80 villages of Pakhal,
 16 villages of Paloncha and 9 villages of the Gangawathi *talug*, i.e. 172
 villages in all as compared with 268 villages in the preceding year.

21. In view of the existing economic slump, no revised rates were an-
 Announcement of rates. nounced in any *talug* of the dominion.

22. The cases of boundary disputes including arrears that came up for
 Boundary disputes. hearing numbered 233, out of which 68 cases were
 disposed of during the year.

23. In the *Ambarkhana* or Central Store attached to the Commissioner's
 Ambarkhana. Office, the work of map drawing, printing and binding
 was carried on as usual. 652 maps were prepared at
 a cost of Rs. 23,921 the corresponding amount for 1341 F. being Rs. 17,149.
 Besides, 2,369 maps were coloured and 1,783 maps were revised at a total
 cost of Rs. 10,028 as against Rs. 10,643 in the year before. The number

of maps printed was 458 at a cost of Rs. 7,561 as compared with Rs. 12,665 in the preceding year. The amount realised by sale of maps and other articles totalled Rs. 5,583.

24. The cost of the department for the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,84,866 as compared with Rs. 4,06,055 in 1341 F. The expenditure incurred on account of survey and settlement operations in *Jagirs* amounted to Rs. 1,90,130 out of which Rs. 11,845 were credited to Government Treasury and the balance of Rs. 1,78,285 was still to be realised.

SECTION III.

Inam Settlement.

25. Nawab Rasool Yar Jung Bahadur remained in charge of the *Inam* Settlement Department as *Nazim* and Nawab Rahmat Yar Jung Bahadur as additional *Nazim* from the 1st Azur to 14th Khurdad 1342 F. On 15th Khurdad 1342 F. Nawab Rasool Yar Jung Bahadur retired on pension and Nawab Rahmat Yar Jung Bahadur was appointed as *Nazim* and he remained as such till the end of the year. The post of additional *Nazim* was brought under reduction from the 15th of Khurdad 1342 Fasli.

26. *Inams* to the extent of Rs. 39 were continued for one life, Rs. 6 for two generations and Rs. 2,33,971 in perpetuity. The annual revenue of *inams* resumed was Rs. 70,988.

27. The nature and annual revenue of the *inam* claims disposed of during the year were as detailed below :—

Nature of <i>inam</i> claims	Value of <i>inams</i>	
	confirmed	resumed
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Jagir</i>	1,67,555	70,524
<i>Maqta</i>	1,625	13
<i>Inam Land</i> ..	3,482	406
<i>Seri Land</i> ..	46,299	..
Cash <i>Rusum</i> ..	14,265	..
Cash <i>Yomia</i> ..	840	45
Total ..	2,84,016	70,988

28. During the year, the certificates issued under the sanction of the different authorities were 25 as against 44 of the preceding year as tabulated below :—

<i>Sanctioning authority</i>	1341 F.	1342 F.
His Exalted Highness ..	9	4
<i>Nazim Atiyat</i> ..	3	2
<i>Subedars</i> ..	10	6
First <i>Talukdars</i> ..	22	18
Total ..	44	25

29. The number of cases pending at the commencement of 1342 F. was 500 and 671 new cases were instituted during the year, making up a total of 1,171. Of these, 587 were disposed of, leaving 584 cases pending disposal.

SECTION IV.

Excise.

30. Mr. S. M. Bharucha, B.A., Bom., c.s., continued to hold the office of Excise Commissioner throughout the year.

31. The following reforms were introduced in 1342 F. :—

Reforms.

(a) Introduction of *Shopwear* auction system in the Mahboobnagar district and the Secunderabad area.

(b) Stationing of small parties of Flying Squads for detection of crimes in all districts where illicit distillation was rife.

32. The duty on locally made foreign liquor manufactured from jaggery at the Star Distillery which stood at Rs. 10 per proof gallon was increased to Rs. 12-8-0 per proof gallon in accordance with the policy of the Government of India under which the excess of duty on jaggery liquor over *gulumohwa* liquor should have been 16 per cent. and for the same reason, the duty on rectified spirit of 56° U. P. was increased from Rs. 11-12-0 per gallon to Rs. 14-10-0 per gallon. According to the prevailing practice, the duty on country liquor manufactured at the Balda distilleries, on Pot *Bhathi* liquor sold at *Mourusi* or hereditary shops in *Balda* and on liquor sold in Secunderabad shops stood at Rs. 3-8-6, Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 3-4-0 respectively per gallon of 60° U. P. As these differences in rates gave rise to malpractices, and were contrary to the spirit of *Firman* of 1318 F. besides being an obstacle to Abkari Administration, a uniform rate for the three categories at Rs. 3-12-0 per gallon of 60° U. P. was fixed from 1342 F. with the sanction of Government. Similarly, the duty on liquor in the surrounding districts of Medak and *Atraf Balda* and two Nizamabad *patties* which stood at Rs. 3-4-6 was increased to Rs. 3-8-0 per gallon of 60° U. P. in 1342 Fasli.

There was no other change in tree tax or on duty on opium and *ganja* this year except that the depot fees on *toddy* and *sendhi* imported into *Balda* and Secunderabad were increased from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 per pot of forty *seers*.

33. The total demand on account of revenue during the year was Rs. 1,79,70,871 against Rs. 1,82,49,751 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,78,880. The collections against the year's demand amounted to Rs. 1,64,99,306, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,71,565. Of the arrears of previous years inclusive of fresh arrears amounting to Rs. 42,48,045, Rs. 5,80,278 were realised, Rs. 1,47,196 were remitted or written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 35,20,571. The total outstandings at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 49,92,136.

The decrease in demand during the year under report as compared with the preceding year was due mainly to the introduction of the Madras system for the first time in some of the districts. In view of the general trade depression and the reduced buying power of the poorer classes, the collections did not call for any remarks.

34. The consumption in proof gallons during the last five years was noted below :—

Country liquor.

1338 F.	1339 F.	1340 F.	1341 F.	1342 F
9,10,427	8,24,897	6,86,091	5,54,387	4,97,325

As compared with the preceding year, there was a decrease of 57,062 proof gallons or about 11 per cent. Taking the average of the previous 4 years, there was a fall of 2,84,125 proof gallons or 32.08 per cent. From this, it would be seen that there was a steady fall in demand for country liquor which could be attributed to the wage-earners finding more and more difficult to find money for the expensive country liquor which with the increase in still-head duty was then more expensive than before. This decrease was in accord with the decrease in the neighbouring provinces in British India and was mainly due to depressed economic conditions and partly to administrative measures, viz., a substantial reduction in the number of shops and steady increases in duty. The incidence of consumption per head of population was 3.41 proof gallons against 3.84 in 1341 F., 4.53 in

1840 F, 6·61 in 1839 F. and 7·4 in 1838 F. The low incidence of 1842 F. compared fairly with that in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and that in the Central Provinces. The number of retail vend-shops was reduced from 7,215 in 1841 F. to 5,946 in 1842 F. the decrease being 1,269 shops or 17·6 per cent.

35. Indian made foreign liquor amounting to 12,174 proof gallons was manufactured against 14,915 proof gallons in the preceding year. Foreign spirits and wines of the value of Rs. 5,74,801 were imported, the corresponding figure for the preceding year being Rs. 4,09,207.

36. The revenue from *toddy* was a little higher than in the preceding year, i.e., Rs. 88,80,045 against Rs. 85,60,137. But the number of shops was reduced from 18,002 in 1841 F. to 17,373 in 1842 F. due to the introduction of the Madras system.

37. The revenue from opium was Rs. 12,66,096 against Rs. 13,87,303 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,21,207 or 8·8 per cent. The consumption of opium during the year was 8,553 *seers* as compared with 8,709 *seers* in 1841 F. The decrease was partly due to the reduction in the number of shops from 625 to 613 and partly to the prevailing economic depression.

38. The revenue derived from *ganja* and *bhung* amounted to Rs. 5,06,980 against Rs. 5,04,688 in the preceding year. Consumption rose from 8,850 *seers* to 8,930 *seers* and the number of shops was reduced from 611 to 610.

39. The revenue from poisonous drugs amounted to Rs. 34,839 as against Rs. 31,976 in the preceding year.

40. The number of petty cases disposed of departmentally was 3,494 as against 2,842 in the year before and the number of cases sent to criminal courts was 614 against 564. Of the 614 cases sent to the criminal courts, convictions were obtained in 324 cases, the percentage of convictions being 52 as against 77 in 1841 Fasli.

41. Rs. 3,500 were distributed as rewards.

42. The cost of the administration was Rs. 11,02,248 as against Rs. 9,98,785 in the preceding year. The additional expenditure included Rs. 27,994 for the Secunderabad area which came under the Madras system in the year under report, the remaining increase was due to grant of scale promotions of the staff and miscellaneous items. In addition to budgetted expenditure, Rs. 10,600 were spent from departmental savings on the salaries of the Flying Squad Superintendent and the Distillery Expert from Madras. The total cost came to Rs. 11,12,848 which worked out to 6·06 per cent. of the revenue demand as against 5·4 per cent. in the preceding year.

SECTION V.

Forests.

43. Nawab Hamid Yar Jung Bahadur continued to be the Inspector-General of Forests throughout the year excepting for a period of one month and fourteen days commencing from 4th Thir 1842 F., when he was on privilege leave and Mr. Mirza Mohamed Ali Beg, Conservator of Forests, Western Circle, officiated during the time.

44. The State forests were divided into two circles—the Eastern and the Western and each of them was again divided into six divisions. Every division was further divided into a number of forests. The total number of forests in the dominion

at the end of 1342 Fasli was 596. The areas under reserved, protected and open forests during the two years of 1341 and 1342 Fasli, were as tabulated below.—

		1341 F. sq. miles	1342 F. sq. miles
Reserved forests	..	32·55	36·47
Protected do ..	..	7,751·37	7,757·00
Open do ..	..	2,015·66	2,026·41
Total	..	9,799·58	9,819·88

The reserved forests area was but an only infinitesimal fraction of the total area forming only 0·37 per cent. of it. About half of this area i.e., 16·81 sq. miles, was in the Medak division, the rest being distributed among the Nizamabad, Aurangabad and Nanded divisions. Out of the area of open forests, about 4·25 sq. miles (2,722 acres) were given on *patta* to war returned sepoys and about 0·71 sq. mile (456 acres) was set aside for cultivation under the Nizamsagar Project. Thirty-six blocks in the Khammammet division, one in the Karimnagar division, one in the Nizamabad division and five in the Medak division were selected for village forests.

45. Out of the total length of boundary lines measuring 13,511·23 miles, 11,299·56 miles represented artificial lines and 1,044·58 miles had natural boundaries. Of the artificial lines, 130·71 miles were demarcated and 10,738·79 miles of the existing lines were repaired. The boundary lines of enclosures kept clear measured 497·12 miles.

During the year, a sum of Rs. 5,346 was spent on maintenance : Rs. 4,126 on repairs and Rs. 1,220 on new works.

46. The work of demarcating, surveying and mapping was carried out in all the divisions where systematic felling had been in progress. Survey and re-survey operations were in progress in the Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar and Nanded divisions. The total area surveyed and demarcated was approximately 7,45,461 acres or about 1,165 sq. miles.

47. Out of the total area of protected forests an area of 24,63,880 acres or 3,849·73 sq. miles or 49·63 per cent. of the area was being worked systematically under different methods of treatment. During the year, the Working Plans parties dealt with an area of 14,88,890 acres or 2,326·39 sq. miles. In anticipation of sanction of the working plan, coupes in the Asafabad division were auctioned and Rs. 25,527 were realised. Prescriptions of the sanctioned working plans, felling schemes and provisional schemes were generally carried out, except that in some divisions certain coupes could not be sold owing to the continuance of the economic depression.

48. Rs. 460 were spent on the construction of fair weather roads in the Karimnagar and Nanded divisions and Rs. 313 on repairs to roads in the Nalgunda, Khammammet and Mahboobnagar divisions.

49. Rs. 2,679 were spent by the department on the construction of forest guards cottages and quarters, rest-houses and wells, on maintenance of buildings and repairing of wells and tanks in some of the divisions of the Eastern and Western circles.

50. 5,066 offences were reported during the year as against 4,198 showing an increase of 868. Including arrears the total number of cases for disposal was 10,010 and 3,718 of them were disposed of (13 were ended in conviction and 330 in acquittals and 3,375 cases were compounded), leaving 6,292 cases pending

at the close of the year. The percentages of disposals in the divisions of Nirmal (40·36), Asifabad (41·40), Nizamabad (29·74), Warangal (18·80), and Nanded (17·30) were short, fair in Mahboobnagar (50·70) and Khammammett (48·10) and satisfactory in the rest ranging from 60·23 in Nalgonda to 95·60 in Medak. Fines realised by the department amounted to Rs. 51,455 against Rs. 51,270 in the preceding year. There were 33 cases before the courts, including 5 of the preceding year: convictions were obtained in 13 cases, 13 cases resulted in acquittals or discharges and 7 cases were pending at the close of the year.

51. The fire protected area was 7,88,178 acres against 5,02,027 acres in the preceding year, showing an increase of 2,86,151 acres. Fire protection was attempted only over 7,73,196 acres or 15 per cent. of the total area of protected forests. An area of 14,982 acres or 1·9 per cent. of the protected area was burnt. The increase in area under fire protection was due to the fact that in addition to the actual areas under regeneration, 8 blocks in the Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Gulbarga divisions were completely protected. The cost of fire protection amounted to Rs. 10,777.

Grazing was allowed over 9,443·18 sq. miles or 96 per cent. of the total forest area. 12,86,785 cattle were allowed to graze which realised a revenue amounting to Rs. 4,90,434 (Rs. 3,80,511 collected by the Forest Department and Rs. 1,09,923 by the Revenue and Customs Department) against Rs. 4,73,649 (Rs. 3,67,776 collected by the Forest Department and Rs. 1,05,873 by the Revenue Department). This worked out an increase of Rs. 16,785 over the preceding year.

52. In Khammammet, there was a profuse regeneration of yeppa and satin. Teak regeneration was also observed. Sylviculture—natural regeneration. Regeneration of bamboos was satisfactory. Reproduction from coppice shoots had been very good. Due to prolonged rainy season, regeneration from seed was poor, that from coppice was good. Flowering of teak had been normal in all the ranges. In Karimnagar, regeneration from coppice shoots had been good.

53. Artificial regeneration and cultural operations were carried on a large scale during the year. Casuarina plantations were thriving well in Pakhal and Osmansagar. Artificial regeneration. The result of plantation in the Nalgunda division was not satisfactory. The same was the case in the Karimnagar division where plantation was undertaken along the Gundi river, but a great deal of damage was done to the plants due to the floods. In the Nanded and Parbhani " Babul Bans, " the agricum-sylviculture system had been introduced during the year. In the area under regeneration, 4 lines of cotton were sown with one of *babul* seeds. The crop so far seemed to be satisfactory.

Similarly, *babul* seeds were sown in Arvi and Hingoli *Bans*. The Durushed *Babul Ban* and 25 acres of open land in the Karimnagar division were ploughed and resown with *babul* and *neem* seeds; the *babul* seedlings were coming off nicely but the *neem* regeneration was unsatisfactory. In Nizamabad, one acre and 28 guntas were sown with *pongamiaglabra* in irrigated lines at Makhdoompur. The total area under irrigated sowings towards the close of the year was 9 acres, 84 guntas. In the nursery of Tirmalapur, 5 new seed-beds were sown with bamboo seeds and 60 per cent. of them germinated. In addition to this, 260 bamboo seedlings, one year old, were transplanted into 130 pits. Blanks in coupes of the Nanded division were sown broadcast with teak and *tirman*. In Warangal, a small nursery of 2 acres was started during the year; seeds of teak, *nallamuddi* and *sheesham* were sown.

54. The total area exploited was 87,214 acres against 80,980 acres in the preceding year. 55 coupes were newly auctioned in the Asafabad division where no systematic fellings were carried out. Coupes in open forests were auctioned in some divi-

sions to meet local demand while in others permits were issued for small *gairi* timber and fuel to a limited extent in the localities where systematic fellings were not introduced or annual coupes were situated at long distances apart. Bamboos were cut under sanctioned fellings schemes over an area of 1,33,537 acres. Lac collected in Nirmal, 1,193 maunds, was disposed of and Rs. 1,483 were realised. Tusser cultivation was carried on in the Karimnagar division and Rs. 135 were realised as royalty.

55. The income from the major forest produce (timber and fuel) increased from Rs. 5,39,148 to 5,95,805 while a decrease was noted in the total receipt of the minor produce (grass and grazing, barks and leaves, etc.,) collected by the Forest and Revenue officers which amounted to Rs. 6,33,631 as compared with Rs. 6,49,481 in the preceding year. The miscellaneous receipts also declined from Rs. 83,470 to Rs. 76,928. The total receipts under the above three heads combined increased from Rs. 12,72,099 to Rs. 13,06,359 indicating a net increase of Rs. 34,260 or 2·7 per cent. which was reported to be partly due to the introduction of systematic felling in the Asafabad division and partly to an increase in the exploited area as well as realization of better prices for timber and firewood.

The total expenditure showed a slight increase of Rs. 7,811 and amounted to Rs. 8,10,950 as against Rs. 8,03,139. The increase was reported to be due to the construction of forest rest-houses, quarters, etc., and operations of improvement and protection on a large scale. The net surplus to the credit of the department increased from Rs. 4,68,960 to Rs. 4,95,409.

The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 7,47,607 or 92·2 per cent. of the total expenditure or 57·2 per cent. of the gross receipts.

56. The current demand amounted to Rs. 13,31,987, out of which Demand, collection and Rs. 12,76,176 were collected, leaving a balance of arrears. Rs. 55,811 at the close of the year.

The arrears outstanding at the commencement of the year were Rs. 1,99,078 to which old arrears brought to light during the year amounting to Rs. 1,225 were added, making a total of Rs. 2,00,303. Out of this Rs. 30,183 were recovered and Rs. 23,134 were written off as irrecoverable leaving Rs. 1,46,986 outstanding at the close of the year. The total arrears including those of the year under report (Rs. 55,811) amounted to Rs. 2,02,797.

SECTION VI.

Customs.

57. Nawab Rustum Jung Bahadur continued to be in charge of the Customs Department from the 1st of Azar to 22nd of Ardebisht 1342 F., when he was appointed officiating Director-General and Secretary, Revenue Department and Mr. Mohiuddin Mohmood, Deputy Commissioner, officiated as Commissioner and remained as such till the end of the year.

58. The rainfall in some of the Northern Districts (i.e. Aurangabad, Bir, Parbhani, Nanded, Adilabad and Osmanabad) was in excess of the normal, and appreciably damaged the *kharif* crops, of which cotton formed nearly 75 per cent. The average outturn of *kharif* and *rabi* crops was as low as 9 annas in the rupee.

59. Trade depression continued. In fact the state of affairs during the year under report was much worse than in the preceding year. The highest fall in prices affected yarn (34 to 45 per cent.), cotton piece-goods (39 per cent.), silk including artificial (25 to 46 per cent.), artificial raw silk and yarn (34 per cent.), woollen piece-goods (30 per cent.), hessian-gunny bags, etc. (37 per cent.), dry fruits (28 per cent.), green cocoanut (40 per cent.), artificial *ghee* (40 per cent.), timber

(37 per cent.), matches (30 per cent.) and crockery and chinaware (32 per cent.) There was also a marked decline during the period under report in the prices of the principal staples exported viz. cotton, cotton-seed, castor-seed, ground-nuts, *til* and *jawar*. In spite of this, there was an increase of Rs. 5,15,860 in the revenue under imports due to enhancement of duty.

60. The most important change in tariff was the introduction of an import duty on more valuable food-grains viz. rice, wheat, gram and pulses but the cheaper food-grains continued to be imported free of duty. In pursuance of the policy of Government to help local industries, a whole series of raw materials and chemicals were exempted from import duty. In order to adjust taxation to a further substantial change in prices, the rates of export duty on cotton, cotton-seed and ground-nuts were raised and those on rice, *jawar*, wheat, gram, *bajara*, *kulthi*, *ragi*, *moong*, *tur*, *urad*, turmeric, castor-seed, linsced, karad and oil-cakes were reduced. The following statement will show in details, the changes in import and export duties :—

STATEMENT SHOWING CHANGES IN TARIFF IN 1842 F.

Commodities of imports	DUTY UNDER PREVIOUS ORDERS		DUTY UNDER REVISED ORDERS	
	Ad valorem	Per palla in Rs. a. p.	Ad valorem	Per palla in Rs. a. p.
1	2	3	4	5
Rice	Free	..	..	0 12 0
" Paddy .. .. .	"	..	..	0 6 0
Wheat and wheat flour ..	"	..	..	0 10 0
Gram .. .. .	"	..	..	0 9 0
Moong and Tur .. .. .	"	..	..	0 8 0
Pulses of all kinds .. .. .	"	..	..	0 12 0
Dry cocoanuts .. .. .	..	1 8 0	5 per cent.	..
Ghee	Free	..	5 per cent.	..
Turmeric .. .. .	..	2 0 0	..	1 4 0
Raw wool, hemp and jute, gum, bedillium, cane, carbonate of soda, tallow or fat, lac seed, and crude lac, sulphur, lonar salt, alum, paraffin wax, perchlorate of potash, caustic soda, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, crude carbolie acid, and match-wood.	(5 percent. or Rasbandi)	..	Free	..

Commodities of Exports	DUTY UNDER PREVIOUS ORDERS		DUTY UNDER REVISED ORDERS	
	Ad valorem	Per pulla in Rs. A. P.	Ad valorem	Per pulla in Rs. A. P.
Cotton	2 12 0	..	8 4 0
Cotton-seed	0 8 0	..	0 7 0
Castor-seed	0 12 0	..	0 10 0
Ground-nuts, unshelled	0 8 0	..	0 10 0
Ground-nuts, shelled	0 12 0	..	0 15 0
Linseed	1 4 0	..	0 9 0
Karad	0 12 0	..	0 9 0
Kulthi	0 8 0	..	0 6 0
White jawar	0 8 0	..	0 6 0
Yellow jawar	0 8 0	..	0 5 0
Rice, fine	2 8 0	..	0 12 0
Rice coarse	1 4 0	..	0 12 0
Wheat	1 6 0	..	0 10 0
Gram	1 4 0	..	0 9 0
Ragi	0 8 0	..	0 5 0
Bajra	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
Oil-cakes	0 6 0	..	0 5 0
Fruit trees and plants	5 per cent.	..	Free	..
Paddy	0 12 0	..	0 6 0
Moong	0 12 0	..	0 8 0
Tur	0 12 0	..	0 8 0
Turmeric	2 0 0	..	1 4 0
Sugur, gur and molases	Rasbandi	..	Free	..

61. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 1,22,01,579 against Rs. 1,01,84,492 in the preceding year, the increase being Rs. 20,17,087 or 19.80 per cent. The receipts under the main heads are compared below :—

Heads	1841 F.	1842 F.
Imports	59,04,878	64,20,738
Exports	42,87,143	57,37,007
Miscellaneous	42,471	43,834
Total	1,01,84,492	1,22,01,579

The main cause in the increase of revenue was apparently due to the increase of duty on certain import commodities and also of export revenue from cotton, cotton-seeds and oil-seeds. The revenue from imports (including

miscellaneous) amounted to Rs. 64,42,653 against Rs. 59,26,113 in the previous year, the increase being Rs. 5,16,540 or 8 per cent. while the export revenue (including miscellaneous) increased from Rs. 42,58,378 in 1341 F., to Rs. 57,58,926 i.e. by Rs. 15,00,548 or nearly 12 per cent. The proportion of imports and exports to total revenue was 52·8 per cent. and 47·2 per cent. against 58·2 per cent. and 41·8 per cent. respectively in the preceding year.

The revenue from the Railways and the Frontier was Rs. 1,04,42,479 and Rs. 17,59,100 or 85·6 per cent. and 14·4 per cent. respectively of the total revenue.

The principal increases in import revenue occurred under the heads of piece goods-hand loom (Rs. 13,900), gunnies and sackings (Rs. 12,453), wheat and wheat flour (Rs. 29,693), rice (Rs. 1,83,625), petrol (Rs. 33,182), manufactures of iron and steel (Rs. 21,910), silver (Rs. 19,679), motor cars and buses (Rs. 18,413) and miscellaneous (Rs. 4,03,001) while the main decreases occurred under cotton twist and yarn-Indian (Rs. 53,770), cotton twist and yarn-foreign (Rs. 15,780), cotton piece-goods and other manufactures (Rs. 64,210), green cocoanuts (Rs. 23,107), salt (Rs. 81,912), *gur* (Rs. 11,383) and beetle-nuts Rs. (14,574).

The main increases in the revenue from exports were under cotton (Rs. 7,80,910), *jawar* (Rs. 19,735), gram (Rs. 42,583), ground-nuts,—shelled and unshelled (Rs. 5,56,075), linseed (Rs. 33,958), *til* (Rs. 27,293), castor-seeds (Rs. 21,842), cotton-seeds (Rs. 1,46,836), dry chillies (Rs. 49,316), and horned cattle and other animals (Rs. 16,754), while decreases occurred in rice—husked and unhusked (Rs. 11,152), *bajra* (Rs. 26,509) and miscellaneous grains (Rs. 1,50,675).

Miscellaneous receipts from different sources, such as fines, short collections, etc., amounted to Rs. 43,834 against Rs. 42,471 in the preceding year.

62. The total value of articles imported and exported duty free was Rs. 1,99,91,000 against Rs. 3,04,68,000 in the year before. The value of articles passed duty free in favour of Government Departments, the Residency staff, the British Garrison, Post and Telegraph offices, Missions, Singareni Collieries, the Local Mills, etc., decreased from Rs. 1,53,15,000 in 1341 F., to Rs. 1,88,87,000 in 1342 F. or by Rs. 14,28,000 equivalent to 9·3 per cent.

63. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 21,12,946 against Rs. 20,94,673 in 1341 F. The proportion of expenditure to income was 17·3 per cent against 20·6 per cent. in the previous year, the decrease being due to increase in the revenue.

64. The system of audit of receipts established in 1340 F., continued during the year and had been of much assistance to the Customs Department. The scheme was sanctioned as an experimental measure for 3 years ending Farwardi 1343 F., and proposals had been made to make it permanent.

SECTION VII.

Court of Wards.

65. Mr. Syed Badruddin, H.C.S., remained in charge of the Court of Wards as *Nazim* during the year.

66. At the beginning of the year under report the total number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards was 42. Two new estates were brought under the charge of the court and two were released from its management during the year. Thus at the close of the year there remained 42 estates under its charge. Besides, two estates were managed by the Honorary Superintendents as before.

67. Eighteen proposals were pending at the end of 1341 F. During the year, 26 fresh proposals were received, making a total of 44. One proposal was sanctioned and the estate was taken under the management of the Court, 19 proposals were rejected and 24 were pending at the end of the year.

68. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 7,90,951 and the total collection during the year amounted to Rs. 23,15,345 making a total of Rs. 31,06,296. Out of this, Rs. 21,79,964 were spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,26,332. The reason assigned for the difference between the closing balance of 1341 F. and the opening balance of 1342 F. were (1) the exclusion of figures relating to the released estates, (2) the revision of figures of the previous year relating to some of the estates and (3) the excess expenditure over receipts of certain estates met from the income of other estates.

69. Out of 542 villages that were under the supervision of the Court of Wards, 294 villages were surveyed and settled, 9 villages had been under survey and 18 under revision. Reports of 8 villages were sanctioned but the revised rules were not announced. As regards the remaining villages, the reports of most of them were under compilation and those of others were pending sanction.

70. The expenditure on public works and general investments amounted to Rs. 1,92,000 as compared with Rs. 2,05,000. The decrease of Rs. 13,000 was due to non-payment of bills for want of provision.

71. *Two anna Fund.* The debts to be realised from the estates in the preceding year (Rs. 20,693) as well as the amount (Rs. 62,725) advanced during the year totalled Rs. 83,418, of which Rs. 6,483 were received, leaving a balance of Rs. 76,935 outstanding against them at the close of 1342 F.

With regard to outside liabilities referred to the Civil Courts, suits of the value of Rs. 4,98,136 were pending at the end of 1341 F. Fresh suits of the value of Rs. 5,98,501 were instituted during the year, thus raising the total figure to Rs. 10,96,637. Out of this, suits of the value of Rs. 3,187 were dismissed and those of Rs. 17,710 were decreed, leaving suits of the value of Rs. 10,75,740 pending enquiry at the close of the year.

Suits of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,43,202 were pending enquiry at the commencement of 1342 F. A fresh suit valued at Rs. 5,000 was instituted during the year, making a total of Rs. 2,48,202. Out of them, suits valued at Rs. 1,21,942 were dismissed and those of Rs. 43,387 were admitted, leaving claims of Rs. 82,873 pending settlement at the end of the year.

72. The total number of wards undergoing education under the guardianship of the Court of Wards was 100—56 males and 44 females. 44 boys and 30 girls were studying in Government and private institutions, 3 boys and 2 girls were too young for education while 4 boys and 12 girls were unfit as being too old. Two wards were undergoing training in administrative subjects. One ward was in service and two were insane.

73. The invested amount on behalf of the several estates at the end of 1341 F. was Rs. 55,12,934, Rs. 1,60,654 were invested during the year, making a total of Rs. 56,73,588. Debentures including the matured withdrawals returned to the released estates were of the face value of Rs. 38,539, the debenture balance left at the end of the year amounting to Rs. 56,35,049. For want of funds, no fresh investments were made on behalf of the Court of Wards.

74. The opening balance of fees and management charges at the beginning of 1342 F. was Rs. 1,03,241. The total receipts decreased from Rs. 2,96,751 to Rs. 2,46,514 which was due to a fall in the realisation of fees.

Thus the amount of income at the disposal of the Court in 1342 Fasli was Rs. 3,49,755 against which an expenditure of Rs. 3,03,560 was incurred as compared with Rs. 2,42,178 in the preceding year, the excess expenditure being due to advance of loans to some estates from the "two anna" fund. The balance left at the end of the year was reduced from Rs. 1,03,241 in 1341 F. to Rs. 46,195.

SECTION VIII.

Well-Irrigation.

75. Excepting the districts of Bidar and Medak about which complete data had not been received, the total number of wells sunk by ryots was 2,702 in 1342 F., as against 1,675 in 1341 F. The largest number of wells sunk was in the Karimnagar district being 2,465, while the smallest was in the Mahboobnagar district being only one. No new wells were sunk in the Aurangabad, Bir, Parbhani, Nanded, Gulburga, Raichur and Osmanabad districts.

76. The total cost of the wells was Rs. 30,783 as against Rs. 1,58,444 in the preceding year. The average cost per well amounted to Rs. 11, ranging from Rs. 9 in Karimnagar to Rs. 600 in Mahboobnagar.

77. The total area irrigated under the new wells was 1,947 acres as against 3,422 acres in the previous year. All these wells were sunk by ryots at their own cost, and the question of increase in assessment did not arise.

SECTION IX.

Famine and Well-Sinking.

78. During the year under report, Mr. T. J. Tasker, O.B.E., C.I.E., I.C.S. the permanent Director-General of Revenue, held charge from 20th Isfandar 1342 F. to 22nd Ardibehisht while Mr. A. L. Binney, I. C. S., was in charge from 1st Azur 1342 F. to 19th Isfandar 1342 F. and Nawab Rustum Jung Bahadur took over charge of the Famine Administration on 22nd Ardibehisht 1342 F. and remained as such till the end of the year. The Famine Board held two meetings during the year as against four in the preceding year.

79. The depressed trade conditions continued throughout the year; prices remained either stationary or fell still further, thereby aggravating the difficulties of agriculturists in meeting their liabilities. In consideration of these difficulties, Government decided to grant the following concessions:—

Postponement of 25 per cent. of the *abi kist* of 1342 F.

Collection of the arrears under all heads was left to the discretion of the *Taluqdars* and it was ordered that collection should be effected only from such as could pay without undue hardship.

An extraordinary *taccavi* grant of Rs. 7 lakhs was sanctioned from the Famine Reserve to help the agricultural operations of the succeeding year.

These conditions of distress weighed specially heavy in the Raichur district, where an untimely heavy rainfall and wind threatened to create scarcity conditions by adversely affecting the *rabi* crop. The Government, in view of the cumulative effect of the continued economic distress in this district which lay within the famine zone, authorised the *Taluqdar* to postpone the *rabi* amount to the extent of eight annas in the rupee, subject to the approval of the *Subedar*.

Programmes of relief works of all the districts were being revised for submission to the Road and Famine Boards, as had been laid down by the Famine Board. Those of Gulbargah and Karimnagar were forwarded to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department for submission to the Road Board, while the rest were approved by the respective *Taluqdars* and *Subedars* and were about to be forwarded to the Chief Engineer after the approval of the Director-General, Revenue Department.

A sum of Rs. 69,329-1-6 was spent on the improvement of the Manvi-Sindhur and Sindhur-Karatgi roads in the Raichur District. Two cart-tracks in the Gangawathi and Lingsugur *taluqs* were improved at a total cost of Rs. 191-7-5 from the Local Fund provision of Rs. 6,000 assigned for the improvement of inter-village communications.

Captain Munn, O.B.E., continued to be in charge of the Well-sinking Department during the year, and was assisted by Mr. Asadullah, Engineer in charge of the 'A' Division. With a view to expediting the completion of the Well-sinking work in the Raichur district, in Meher 1342 F. a second division was formed and placed in charge of Mr. A. R. Khan who joined the department on the 11th Meher 1342 F.

In consideration of the creation of the second division, the Famine Board recommended a further grant of Rs. 2 lakhs to meet the expenses to the end of the triennium ending 1343 F. thus bringing the total grant to 17 lakhs ; out of which Rs. 12,15,825 were spent by the end of 1342 F.

During the year under report, 273 wells were undertaken, of which 121 were completed at a cost of Rs. 98,572 while the remaining were in progress. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 2,75,848 as against Rs. 2,25,674 in 1341 F.

In this connection two important questions had cropped up, viz., the high establishment charges and the average cost of a well. After some correspondence it had been agreed that the sanction of the Famine Board should be obtained for re-allocation of the Well-Sinking Department expenses, right up from the start.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

SECTION I.

Legislative Department.

A.—The Legislative Council.

Control. 80. Nawab Hashim Yar Jung Bahadur, M.A., LL.B., continued as the Secretary to Government Legislative Department and Legal Adviser, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government.

Constitution. 81. There was no change in the constitution of the Legislative Council which composed, as before, of 20 members, 8 of whom were non-officials.

Acts. 82. Two Council and 38 Select Committee meetings were held during the year as against 3 and 46 respectively in the preceding year. The Legislature passed the following Acts :—

(i) *The Bankers' Books Evidence Act*.—"This Act based on the British Indian Act was passed to give similar facilities regarding production of certified copies of entries in their Accounts Books to the Banking Community in these Dominions."

(ii) *The Criminal Tribes (Amendment) Act*.—"Sections 19 and 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act were originally designed to prevent the influx of notified members of Criminal Tribes of foreign countries into these Dominions. The attainment of this object, while expressly indicated by the provision in sub-section (1) of Section 20, was being hampered by that of sub-section, (2) inasmuch as under this sub-section such members of Criminal Tribes, if found in the Dominions, might stay for a whole week before they could be dealt with and expatriated. The presence of such characters in the country even for the space of a week, was evidently fraught with danger to public peace and safety ; it was therefore desirable to amend the existing provision so as to reduce the period to twenty-four hours."

(iii) *The Army (Amendment) Act*.—"Employees of the Regular Force convicted and sentenced to imprisonment of either description for a term of less than three months were, only as a matter of practice, dismissed from service from the consideration that imprisonment in a jail for how so short a period was sure to produce a demoralizing effect on the prisoner's temperament and habits and to rob him of the sense of modesty and self-respect indispensable for members of the army, thus disqualifying him for further military service. Section 14 of the Army Act provided for the dismissal of such military employees as had been sentenced only to rigorous imprisonment and only for terms exceeding three months. It was therefore deemed desirable to extend this provision to cases of imprisonment of either description and for any term ; and accordingly, Section 14 of the Army Act was amended."

(iv) *The Post-office (Amendment) Act*.—"The Revisional Bench of the High Court, in considering the definition of "Postal Article" as contained in Clause (f) of Section 3 of the Post-office Act, held that a postal employee who, having recovered the amount of a V. P. P. from the addressee appropriated the amount to his own use, could not be convicted of any offence under section 30 of the Act, for the reason that the expression "Postal Article" as defined in the Act, did not include cash amounts. As this decision of the High Court was likely to be cited in defence of Postal employees charged

with misappropriation of cash amounts and lead to their acquittal, the definition of "Postal Articles" in Section 3 of the Act was so amended as to include cash amounts as well as other cases in which cash payments have to be made by the Post-office."

(v) *The Weights and Measures (Amendment) Act*.—"The Weights and Measures Act did not provide for any unit of weight other than the *seer*-weight. The Indian Cotton Committee emphasized the desirability of fixing the British Pound Avoirdupois as the standard of weight for weighing cotton, for the reason that that was the unit of weight recognised for all business transactions in cotton in all the countries adjoining these Dominions namely the Berars, the Central Provinces, and the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras; and that the introduction of that unit of weight in the Dominions for cotton trade concerns, would ensure co-operation and convenience. Accordingly, the Weights and Measures Act was so amended as to provide for recognizing the British Pound Avoirdupois as the unit of weight for business transactions in cotton."

(vi) *The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act*.—"Reports made by the Chemical Examiner to Government in cases of a medico-legal nature referred to him by Criminal Courts are, under Section 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, admissible in evidence. And, since the appointment of the X-Ray Specialist came into existence, his report in cases of a similar nature is also being called for by Courts and used as evidence in Criminal proceedings, though under the Code of Criminal Procedure, which was framed long before the appointment of that officer, such report had not been declared to be admissible in evidence.

At the same time it had been the practice for Criminal Courts to summon before them the Chemical Examiner and latterly, the X-Ray Specialist also to give evidence in regard to the subject matter of their reports. The personal appearance of these officers in courts, while serving the courts themselves no useful purpose, only tended to hamper the progress of the officers' legitimate duties.

These defects in procedure needed to be remedied by legislation; and therefore Section 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was so amended as to declare admissible in evidence the report of the X-Ray Specialist like that of the Chemical Examiner, and to exempt both Officers from personal attendance in Courts, except in cases in which their personal attendance was specially required by the Court concerned."

(vii) *The Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act*.—"In 1920 'the Civil Justice Committee' was appointed by the Government of India to devise among other matters means for curtailing the duration of civil suits. It had made certain proposals. On the lines of the amendments to the Civil Procedure suggested by the Committee and regard being had to the local condition obtaining in these Dominions, necessary amendments were made in the existing provisions of the Hyderabad Code of Civil Procedure relating to the issues and service of summonses; the production of witnesses by parties and the summoning of witnesses by Courts; the execution of decrees, the transfer of decrees for execution, and the stay of execution proceedings and other matters."

(viii) *The Customs (Amendment) Act*.—"In extending the Hyderabad Customs Act to the areas Administered by the Hon'ble the Resident, it had been deemed necessary to insert in the Act a new provision as Section 20 (a), making punishable certain offences committed by Customs Officers within the said areas. But in the provisions actually inserted, the words 'a Police Officer of the Residency' were inadvertently used for 'a Police Officer of the Areas Administered by the Residency.' To rectify this mistake, the necessary amendment was made in Section 20 (a) of the Act."

(ix) *The Mines (Amendment) Act*.—"Section 29 of the Mines Act No. III of 1820 F. which provided that the Boilers and Machinery Inspection Act No. VII of 1819 F. (which was then in force, but was subsequently

repealed by Act No. I of 1341 F.) shall not apply to the Boilers and Machinery to which the Mines Act applied, was found to be incongruous with the provision in Section 3 of the New Boilers and Machinery Inspection Act, which empowered Government to declare that that Act shall not apply to any Boiler and Steam-pipes or any specified class of boilers and steam pipes attached to any Mine in the possession or control of Government. This incongruity was likely to lead to a misconstruction of the provisions in the two Acts ; and consequently, Section 29 of the Mines Act was repealed."

(x) *The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act*.—"Section 11 of the Motor Vehicles Act empowered the Government to make rules prescribing the authority by which drivers of Motor Vehicles might be licensed. But the power to suspend or revoke driving licenses vested in Government under Section 16 of the Act could not be delegated to any such authority ; nor could Government make rules under the Act for the delegation of such power. To obtain the orders of Government in such matters of ordinary routine as the suspension and revocation of licenses was obviously a tedious and irksome procedure, opposed at the same time to the established principle that the authority competent to grant licenses must also have the power to suspend or rescind them. With this principle in view the existing law had to be amended, and necessary amendments were accordingly made in Sections 11 and 16 of the Motor Vehicles Act."

(xi) *The Small Causes Courts (Amendment) Act*.—"Experience of the working of the City Courts of Small Causes showed that the existence of these Courts had afforded great facilities to the public and it was deemed necessary in view of the fact that the appointment of a new judge exclusively for the disposal of Small Causes work had been under contemplation, whom it would be desirable to invest with extended powers. The Court of Small Causes Act was amended accordingly."

(xii) *Municipal Act*.—"The institution of the Hyderabad Municipality dates back to a time some 48 years since, but no comprehensive law to regulate Municipal Administration had been in existence all those years. The rules and regulations that guided the working of the Municipality during this period had been framed some 35 years ago to suit the conditions and meet the requirements of those days. Those rules and regulations were found to be inadequate to answer the progressive needs of a large city. This deficiency, having been felt a Municipal Bill was drawn up on the lines of the Bombay Act."

(xiii) *The Water-Supply Act*.—"In spite of the efficient system of water supply and elaborate and up-to-date construction of water-works to maintain it, there had been no law in force worth the name to regulate the many and complex arrangements needed to keep the organization in workable order. Only a few isolated rules and orders governed the administration of the Hyderabad Water-Supply Department and these, from their defective nature, often exposed the department to practical difficulties. Therefore a Bill on the subject was drafted and placed before the Legislative Council ; which passed into law."

(xiv) *Protection of unclaimed Children Act*.—"Government had for some time been considering the case of children that were being brought up in families other than their own. Cases were brought to their notice in which the children that usually go by the appellation of 'chokras' and 'chokries' had been subjected to mal-treatment and even to torture. The circulars and orders issued from time to time by Government to arrest this state of things had not had the desired effect. Children, in their childhood were treated as mercilessly as slaves and on coming of age the females among them were forced into life of concubinage in which their social position was no better than that of slaves. The Government therefore decided that except in cases where in accordance with religious injunctions children had been adopted in a family the bringing up of such alien children in a family, as were not closely related to the head of the family, to his relatives

or servants should be declared illegal. Only the illegitimate children of the family or children regularly employed and officially registered should be exempted from the operation of this rule. The law was also to provide for admitting orphans and unclaimed children to orphanages and other institutions where they shall not be proselytized before the age of 16. Severe penalties should be provided for the offence of neglect, torture or inhuman treatment of children. Accordingly a bill was drafted and placed before the Legislative Council. It met with their approval after certain alterations but was pending consideration and sanction of Government when the year closed."

83. The following bills were pending before the Council at the close of the year :—

Bills.

1. The Electricity Bill.
2. The Lunacy Bill.
3. The Companies Act Amendment Bill.
4. The *Abkari* Act Amendment Bill.
5. The Hindu Widows Re-marriage Bill.
6. The Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill Section 268.
7. The Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill Section 248.
8. The Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill Section 14.
9. The Opium and Intoxicating Drugs Act Amendment Bill.
10. The Local Cess Act Amendment Bill.
11. The Land Revenue Act Amendment Bill.
12. The Unclaimed Property Act Amendment Bill.
13. The Public Societies Registration Bill.
14. The Parsi Succession Bill.
15. The Hindu Gain of Learning Bill.
16. The High Court Act Amendment Bill.
17. The Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill Section 468.
18. The Eunuchs' Act Amendment Bill.

B. The Judicial Committee.

84. The question of improving the system of the Judicial Committee by legislature had for some time been engaging the attention of Government; but in the meanwhile, as owing to the unsatisfactory system of work under the present Regulation a large number of cases had fallen in arrears, it was found desirable to make a temporary arrangement by the addition of two retired Judges of the High Court to the Committee's Bench to clear them. By this arrangement it was possible to dispose of many long pending appeals.

General.

85. At the beginning of the year 1342 F., 177 applications for leave to appeal were pending disposal, which with the 120 fresh applications presented during the year, made a total of 297. To consider these applications, 73 sittings were held, at which 163 applications could be disposed of and 134 were left pending.

Applications for Civil Appeals.

86. The year opened with 81 regular appeals pending before the Judicial Committee and 43 fresh appeals were admitted to the file of the Committee during the year making a total of 124. In the course of the year 50 sittings of the Judicial Committee were held at which 15 appeals were disposed of, and 109 remained pending.

Regular Civil Appeals.

87. At the beginning of the year under report 153 applications for leave to appeal were pending disposal, which with the 248 fresh applications filed during the year, made a total of 401. To consider these applications, 73 sittings were held at which, 332 applications could be disposed of and 69 were still left pending.

Applications for Criminal Appeals.

88. The number of appeals pending disposal at the beginning of the year was 82 and during the year 111 fresh appeals were admitted to the file of the Judicial Committee, making a total of 193. In the course of the year 50 sittings were held at which 80 appeals were disposed of and 113 remained pending.

89. The total cost of the department including the offices of the Legal Adviser and the Judicial Committee amounted to Rs. 1,19,402 as against Rs. 96,353 in the preceding year.

SECTION II.

Justice.

90. Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur continued as the Chief Justice during the year.

During the year, Nawab Samad Nawaz Jung Bahadur, M.A., Bar.-at-Law a puisne judge retired on pension with effect from the 25th of Farwardi 1342 F. and he was succeeded by Nawab Akbar Yar Jung Bahadur. Raja Bahadur Girrao Saheb was transferred to the Judicial Committee and he was succeeded by Nawab Musaheb Jung Bahadur. Thus there were seven puisne judges in the High Court as against the same number in the preceding year.

91. The judicial staff subordinate to the High Court comprised 147 members and it consisted of divisional judges, district judges, a *kazi*, a district special magistrate, a judge for the city small causes court and *munsiffs*. The Judiciary of the Hyderabad city was composed of separate officers for civil and criminal work. Besides, there was one Honorary Sessions Judge, 9 Honorary Magistrates, 5 Honorary *Nazims*, 11 paid probationers and 2 civilians posted to the High Court. The Judicial work within the *Sarj-i-Khas* Jurisdiction where no separation of judicial and executive functions was recognized as in the *Diwani* was discharged by 26 officers entrusted with both the powers.

92. One permanent *Nasim* for the Small Causes Court of the Hyderabad city was appointed, the District Judges were given additional powers relating to Small Cause cases, fresh rules of inspection were framed, the scheme for the appointment of touring officers was sanctioned, the scheme for payment of allowance to 12 selected *munsiff* probationers was published, the draft amendment to the Civil Procedure Code for expediting disposal of civil cases was sanctioned and it became a law, and amendments to other existing laws aiming at the same object were also submitted. The standard for the pleaders' examination was raised. The rendition of the Residency Area to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government was an important event of the year under report and the necessary arrangements were made by the High Court for disposal of cases pertaining to that area.

An increase of 2 per cent. was noted in the total number of civil and criminal cases combined instituted during the year—1,48,282 as against 1,44,958. Including the arrears of the preceding year, the total number of cases for disposal was 1,91,857 and 1,50,219 or 78.5 per cent. of them were disposed of. The total disposals of regular civil and miscellaneous cases combined showed an increase of 10 per cent. (49,457 against 44,705). There was an increase of about 20 per cent. in the total value of civil suits—Rs. 256.85 lakhs as compared with Rs. 214.28 lakhs. The number of regular criminal cases including miscellaneous proceedings for disposal and the number of them disposed of showed a fall—the former decreased from 69,885 to 65,891 and the latter from 61,686 to 58,770.

The average duration of cases was shorter on the original civil and criminal sides as well as on the appellate civil side, while it increased in the miscellaneous civil appeals and the criminal appeals.

Increases were noted in the total income and expenditure of the Judicial Department, the former rose from Rs. 16,38,053 to Rs. 17,39,116 and the latter from Rs. 22,19,676 to Rs. 22,77,311. Thus the additional expenditure borne by the Government for the maintenance of the department was reduced from Rs. 5,81,623 in 1341 Fasli to Rs. 5,38,195 in 1342 Fasli which was due to the realisation of larger receipts during the year.

The total receipt of the *Jagir* civil and criminal courts amounted to Rs. 1,82,392 against which an expenditure of Rs. 3,66,916 was incurred, the corresponding figures of the preceding year being Rs. 1,96,105 and Rs. 3,75,995.

A. Civil Justice.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

93. The number of original suits instituted in the different grades of courts increased from 25,111 to 26,892 which worked out a rise of 7 per cent. as against 15 per cent. in 1341 F. They were allocated as indicated hereunder :—

Particulars	1341 F.	1342 F.
High Court	60	56
City Courts	2,158	2,688
Divisional Courts .	81	73
District Courts	2,700	2,700
<i>Munsiff</i> Courts	20,082	21,347
<i>Tahsil</i> Courts	30	48
Total ..	25,111	26,892

A major portion of increase related to the *munsiff* courts and the rest was shared by the city and *tahsil* courts. The High Court and the divisional courts recorded a decrease while the district courts indicated no change. 70 per cent. of the total suits related to money or movable property, 15 per cent. to immovable property and 15 per cent. to titles and other matters.

Suits of the rent law increased from 330 to 461 and money suits from 17,412 to 18,866. 79·3 per cent. of the total suits were preferred in the *munsiff* courts and the next in order stood the district courts, the city courts, the divisional courts, the High Court and the *tahsil* courts.

94. An increase of about 20 per cent. was noted in the total value of suits registered during the year—Rs. 256·85 lakhs against Rs. 214·23 lakhs. The majority of cases (19,927) valued under Rs. 500, 2,787 cases valued under Rs. 1,000, 1,951 cases under Rs. 5,000 and the rest between Rs. 5,000 and above.

95. Cases for disposal (arrears plus fresh cases) increased from 39,902 to 42,134 indicating a net rise of 2,232. The increase was largely shared by the *munsiff* and district courts. 78·0 per cent. of the total suits were disposed of as against 73·4 per cent. With the exception of the city and the *tahsil* courts which noted a fall in the percentage of disposals, other courts showed an increase, which resulted in reducing the arrears at the close of the year from 10,581 in 1341 F. to 9,261 in 1342 F. There was a marked improvement in the speed of justice, as a fall was noted in the average duration of the total disposals in the contested and uncontested suits. The divisional and the *tahsil* courts indicated a rise in the average duration of contested cases while a decrease was noted in other courts. As regards the average duration of the uncontested cases, the High Court, the divisional courts and the district courts showed an increase while the other courts showed slight improvements by a reduction in their respective periods. The disposals

of contested and uncontested suits in the various courts in 1841 F. and 1842 F. together with their average duration and the percentages of the decided suits under the different heads were as tabulated in the following two statements :—

Particulars	Cases for disposal	CASES DISPOSED OF			Pending at the close of the year	Percent- age of cases dis- posed of	AVERAGE DURA- TION		
		Contest- ed	Uncon- tested	Total			Contest- ed	Uncon- tested	
High Court ..	1841 F.	171	40	20	60	111	35.1	824	174
	1842 F.	189	69	47	116	73	61.8	645	514
Divisional Courts	1841 F.	351	31	68	99	252	28.2	482	555
	1842 F.	374	76	98	169	205	45.1	856	567
District Courts	1841 F.	4,758	1,255	2,057	3,812	1,446	69.6	287	156
	1842 F.	5,147	1,849	2,391	3,740	1,407	72.6	216	318
City Courts ..	1841 F.	4,229	1,055	2,079	3,134	1,095	74.1	278	178
	1842 F.	4,481	1,144	2,175	2,319	1,162	51.7	194	114
Munsiff's Courts.	1841 F.	30,882	7,289	15,884	22,678	7,657	74.7	238	111
	1842 F.	31,876	8,910	16,580	25,490	6,885	79.9	216	110
Tahsil Courts ..	1841 F.	61	6	37	43	18	70.5	342	166
	1842 F.	67	11	28	89	28	58.1	446	102
Total ..	1841 F.	39,902	9,676	19,645	29,321	10,581	73.4	248	125
	1842 F.	42,184	11,559	21,314	32,878	9,261	73.0	221	119

Particulars	CONTESTED			UNCONTESTED									
	For plaintiff	For defend- ant	Total	Trans- ferred to other courts	Rejected and returned	Dismiss- ed for default	With- drawn	Return- ed for amend- ment	Compro- mised	Decreed on con- fession	Decreed ex-parte	Dismiss- ed ex- parte	Total
Number of suits in 1341 F. ..	7,214	2,462	9,676	310	225	2,814	1,585	116	3,980	4,899	4,315	1,401	19,645
Number of suits in 1342 F. ..	8,788	2,821	11,559	973	287	2,726	1,556	229	4,417	5,302	4,388	1,436	21,314
Percentage with reference to the total number of cases (29,321) disposed of in 1341 F. ..	24.6	8.4	33.0	1.0	0.8	9.6	5.3	0.4	13.6	16.7	14.8	4.8	67.0
Percentage with reference to the total number of cases (32,873) disposed of in 1342 F. ..	26.6	8.6	35.2	3.0	0.9	8.3	4.7	0.7	13.4	16.1	13.4	4.3	64.8

96. Including arrears of the preceding year (10,398) and the fresh applications (23,969) the total applications for the execution of decrees numbered 34,367 as against 31,543 representing a net increase of 2,824. Execution proceedings were taken in 8,261 or 24·3 per cent. of the applications compared with 25·6 per cent. in the preceding year. Full satisfaction was obtained in 4,154 of them and 4,107 cases were partially satisfied. In 12,944 cases the proceedings were returned as wholly infructuous, 2,971 cases were transferred to other courts and 10,191 remained pending at the end of the year.

Among the coercive measures employed were arrests and imprisonments of judgment-debtors in 81 and 74 cases respectively, sale of movable property in 756 and of immovable property in 762 cases; attachment of property followed by release in 1,546 cases; possession of immovable property was given in 1,369 cases and of movable in 37 cases. As to money decrees the amount actually collected was Rs. 10,93,996 as against Rs. 13,35,962, representing a fall of Rs. 2,41,966.

97. An increase of 5 per cent. was noted in the total number of miscellaneous proceedings (21,159 against 19,909) of the nature of objections, etc., incidental to original cases and 16,584 of them were disposed of. Out of the decided cases 3,675 were contested and 12,909 uncontested. The former consisted of 20 cases decided by arbitration, 2,527 cases were disposed of in favour of plaintiffs and 1,128 in favour of defendants and the latter included 228 cases decided on compromise and 451 on confession, ex-parte decision was given in 1,979 cases, and the cases dismissed ex-parte numbered 901, the disposals without investigation totalled 8,930 while the cases transferred to other courts were 420. The cases pending at the end of the year increased from 4,525 to 4,575. The average duration of contested cases was 189 days and that of uncontested cases 94.

98. During the year, a permanent *Nazim* (Judge) was appointed for the Small Causes Courts. the Small Causes Court, Hyderabad, while additional powers were given to the District judges. Such special powers were delegated to 14 district judges and 16 *munsiffs* in the State. The total number of cases for disposal was 2,916 and 2,447 of them were disposed of, leaving 469 pending at the end of the year. The majority of the cases was dealt with in the city courts, where 1,629 out of 2,088 were decided during the year.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

99. An increase was noted in the total appeals for disposal and in those disposed of, the former rose from 14,133 to 14,870 and the latter from 7,079 to 7,500. The appeals pending at the end of the year also increased from 7,054 to 7,370. Appeals pending for more than 3 months numbered 5,061 of which the largest number was, as usual, before the High Court (3,465). Then stood in order the divisional courts (1,421) and the district courts (175). A satisfactory improvement was noted in the speed of justice, 254 days against 324 days. Similar reduction in the average duration was given against every grade of court. The appeals disposed of by the various courts with the average

duration of suits and the percentage of disposals in 1341 Fasli and 1342 F. were as detailed in the following statement :—

Particulars	Pending at the close of the last year	Original institution	Total number of appeals	Total number of disposals	Pending at the close of the year	Percentage of disposals	Average duration
High Court { 1841 F.	3,857	1,875	5,282	1,340	3,892	25·6	618
{ 1842 F.	3,892	2,154	6,046	1,608	4,488	26·6	525
City Courts .. { 1841 F.	62	185	247	187	110	55·4	174
{ 1842 F.	110	288	398	309	89	46·2	174
Divisional Courts { 1841 F.	3,044	1,098	4,142	1,914	2,228	46·2	582
{ 1842 F.	2,228	1,120	3,348	1,648	1,705	81·7	469
District Courts { 1841 F.	987	3,575	4,512	3,688	824	81·7	114
{ 1842 F.	824	4,254	5,078	3,940	1,188	77·5	97
Total .. { 1841 F.	7,400	6,783	14,138	7,079	7,054	50·0	324
{ 1842 F.	7,054	7,816	14,870	7,500	7,870	50·4	254

100. Out of 6,241 appeals instituted during the year, 4,664 or 74·7 per cent. were disposed of as compared with 76·5 per cent. The fall in the percentage of disposals resulted in an increase in the total cases pending at the end of the year as well as in the average duration, the former rose from 1,446 to 1,577 and the latter from 134 days to 188 days. The average duration of the regular and miscellaneous appeals combined was 249 days as compared with 117 days in 1341 F. Appeals pending more than 3 months totalled 614 as against 675 indicating a fall of 61 cases, the largest number was before the divisional courts (306) and then stood the High Court (265) while those before the district courts and city courts were 30 and 13 respectively. Details of the working of the various grades of courts in 1341 Fasli and 1342 Fasli were as tabulated hereunder :—

Particulars	Pending at the close of the preceding year	Original institution	Total number of appeals	Total number of disposals	Pending at the end of the year	Percentage of disposals	Average duration
High Courts { 1841 F.	706	2,166	2,872	2,840	582	81·4	141
{ 1842 F.	582	2,389	2,921	2,208	718	75·6	147
City Courts .. { 1841 F.	81	88	114	69	45	60·5	125
{ 1842 F.	45	111	156	122	84	78·2	148
Divisional Courts { 1841 F.	706	865	1,571	970	601	61·7	285
{ 1842 F.	601	858	1,454	988	466	67·9	444
District Courts { 1841 F.	318	1,284	1,602	1,384	268	88·2	117
{ 1842 F.	268	1,442	1,710	1,346	364	78·7	70
Total .. { 1841 F.	1,761	4,898	6,159	4,718	1,446	76·5	134
{ 1842 F.	1,446	4,795	6,241	4,664	1,577	74·7	188

101. An increase of Rs. 90,523 was noted in the total receipts of the civil courts which amounted to Rs. 14,60,501 as against Rs. 13,69,978 in 1341 F. Of this, Rs. 11,19,397 were realised from the sale of stamps, Rs. 1,65,837 from process service stamps, Rs. 1,13,037 from fines and the remainder amounting to Rs. 62,230 were on account of miscellaneous items.

102. There were 64 *jagir* courts as against 63 in the preceding year, the additional one being due to the creation of an additional *munsiff* court. Of these, there were 5 divisional courts, 10 district courts and 49 *munsiff* courts. Out of 6,112 regular civil cases for disposal, 4,092 were decided, leaving 2,020 at the end of 1342 F. Cases pending for more than a year numbered 474. A considerable improvement was noted in the speed of justice since the average duration in the contested cases was reduced from 750 days to 324 days. There were in all 2,756 cases in connection with miscellaneous civil proceedings and 2,054 of them were disposed of, leaving 702 pending at the close of the year, the average duration in contested and uncontested cases being 133 and 117 days respectively. 2,395 out of total 3,604 (1,112 arrears and 2,492 new) applications for execution of decrees were disposed of during the year. The amount actually collected on account of money decrees was Rs. 90,661.

The number of regular and miscellaneous appeals combined before the *jagir* courts for disposal was 817 as compared with 847 in the preceding year and 686 of them were disposed of as against 674 in 1341 F. The average duration was reduced from 173 day to 137 days.

The total receipts realised from the civil courts decreased from Rs. 1,33,097 in 1341 Fasli to Rs. 1,27,085 in 1342 Fasli.

B. Criminal Justice.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

103. A fall was noted in the criminal offences reported and the number of persons implicated in them, the former decreased from 64,662 in 1341 F. to 60,860 in 1342 F. and the latter from 92,031 to 87,032. There was a decrease in the total criminal cases which numbered 58,242 against 61,915.

Out of offences reported 39,008 were regular ones and 21,852 were miscellaneous proceedings for keeping peace security of good behaviour, public nuisance, etc.: 55·3 per cent. of the regular offences were covered by the Penal Code and the rest were against municipal and local laws.

104. Including arrears the total cases for disposal numbered 38,263 as compared with 42,031 in the preceding year, indicating a net fall of 3,768 while the percentage of disposals showed a slight improvement 96·0 per cent. as against 95·5 in 1341 F. which resulted in a decline in the cases pending at the end of the year (1,512 against 1,873) as well as in the average duration (27 days against 28 days). A fall was also noted in the number of persons under trial, 74,310 against 78,749 and 69,193 of them were tried with the result that 22,044 were convicted, 43,567 acquitted or discharged, 672 released on production of security for good behaviour and 2,910 were accounted for otherwise such as transfers, deaths or escapes, the number of persons pending trial at the end of 1342 F. being 5,117. The ratio of discharges to the total convictions was about 2 : 1.

The average speed of justice showed a fall of one day, 27 days against 28 days in 1341 Fasli. The average duration of decided cases was lower in the sessions courts, district courts, the city criminal courts and the *munsiffs* courts while it was higher in the High Court, the courts of sub-divisional magistrates and the *tahsil* courts. The number of cases and persons tried

and disposed of by the different grades of courts in 1841 Fasli and 1842 Fasli was as tabulated hereunder :—

Particulars	DISPOSAL OF CASES							PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF						
	Pending at the end of last year	Cases instituted during the year	Total for disposal	Total disposals	Pending at the end of the year	Percentage of disposals	Average duration	Number of persons under trial	Details of persons				Disposed of otherwise	Persons under trial at the end of the year
									Number of persons tried	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Released on production of security for good behaviour		
High Court	1	12	13	10	3	76.1	65	39	33	27	4	..	2	6
	8	10	13	11	2	84.6	113	18	16	6	6	..	4	2
Sessions Courts	90	336	426	333	93	78.1	141	1,171	923	271	498	..	154	248
	93	310	403	341	62	84.8	112	933	762	288	452	..	77	171
City Criminal Courts	43	21,840	21,383	21,346	37	99.8	3	23,078	23,001	20,379	2,505	93	24	77
	37	17,930	17,967	17,947	20	99.8	2	19,102	19,062	16,800	2,125	78	59	40
District Courts	259	1,596	1,355	1,549	306	83.5	73	7,680	6,462	616	4,998	20	838	1,213
	306	1,488	1,794	1,573	221	87.6	74	6,787	5,965	646	4,451	11	857	824
Munsiff Courts	1,454	15,579	17,033	15,724	1,309	92.3	53	44,305	40,334	3,310	33,513	615	2,396	3,971
	1,309	15,935	17,244	16,133	1,056	90.3	45	44,357	41,398	4,255	34,789	582	1,772	3,459
Courts of Sub-Divisional Magistrates	82	419	501	420	31	88.3	84	1,508	1,300	109	875	27	189	308
	31	455	536	425	111	79.2	127	1,724	1,229	73	1,085	1	65	495
Tahsil Courts	33	237	320	276	44	86.2	59	973	850	46	764	..	40	123
	44	262	306	266	40	86.9	73	837	761	26	659	..	76	126
Total	1,962	40,069	42,031	40,158	1,873	95.5	23	73,749	72,303	25,253	43,152	755	3,638	5,946
	1,873	36,390	38,263	36,751	1,512	96.0	27	74,310	69,193	22,044	43,567	672	2,910	5,117

Eighty-eight per cent. of the convicted persons were fined and 10 per cent. were sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment. The comparative figures for the different kinds of punishments and the sentences of imprisonment were as tabulated below :—

		1841 F.	1842 F.
Death sentences (not confirmed)	..	28	28
Transportation for life	..	57	49
Rigorous imprisonment	..	2,079	2,205
Simple imprisonment	..	399	202
Solitary confinement	..	24	51
Whipping	..	28	59
<i>Sentences of imprisonment not exceeding :—</i>			
15 days	..	542	756
6 months	..	1,499	1,384
2 years	..	816	869
7 years	..	238	259
Exceeding 7 years	..	27	28

The total fines imposed including arrears aggregated Rs. 2,40,789 as compared with Rs. 2,15,379 indicating an excess of Rs. 25,410 and Rs. 57,821 or 24 per cent. of this total was recovered as compared with 25 per cent. in the preceding year. The amount paid as compensation to the complainants out of the total fines was Rs. 1,584.

105. Miscellaneous proceedings for keeping the peace, security for the maintenance of good behaviour, public nuisances etc., increased from 27,206 to 27,501 and 21,892 of them were disposed of. Out of 23,959 persons implicated 19,263 were tried; 15,991 were acquitted or discharged and 3,272 were convicted. The total witnesses attending the courts numbered 89,221 and 78,996 of them were examined. The allowance paid to them amounted to Rs. 78,078.

APPELLATE AND REVISIONAL JURISDICTION.

106. A slight increase was noted in the total appeals, revisions and confirmations before the different grades of courts, 6,695 against 6,633 while the percentage of disposals showed a satisfactory improvement, 84·4 compared with 78·5 with the result that the cases pending at the end of the year were reduced from 1,422 to 1,043. The average speed of justice increased from 88 days to 94 days. If appeals (including confirmations) and revisions were treated separately it would be seen that there was an increase in the percentage of disposals of each of them; but as regards the average duration a fall (106 days against 107 days) was noted in the former and a rise (72 days against 62 days) in the latter.

The working of the different grades of court, in 1841 F. and in 1842 Fasli was as tabulated hereunder :—

	1841 F.							1842 F.						
Particulars	Arrears	Original institution	Total cases for disposal	Total disposals	Pending at the close of the year	Percent- age of disposals	Average duration	Arrears	Original institu- tion	Total cases for disposal	Total disposals	Pending at the close of the year	Percent- age of disposals	Average duration
High Court.														
Appeals ..	894	794	1,188	678	510	57.0	176	510	861	1,371	915	456	66.7	218
Revisions ..	157	788	945	719	226	76.0	80	226	695	921	761	160	82.6	96
Confirmations ..	42	47	89	68	21	76.4	246	21	59	80	68	12	85.0	111
Total ..	898	1,629	2,222	1,465	757	65.9	182	757	1,615	2,372	1,744	628	78.5	158
Sessions Courts.														
Appeals ..	196	894	1,090	811	279	74.4	181	279	970	1,249	1,084	165	86.7	97
Revisions ..	144	702	846	675	171	79.7	56	171	547	718	689	79	88.9	75
Total ..	340	1,596	1,936	1,486	450	76.7	97	450	1,517	1,967	1,723	244	87.5	89
District Courts.														
Appeals ..	176	1,425	1,600	1,425	175	89.0	54	175	1,481	1,656	1,533	123	92.5	49
Revisions ..	112	726	838	798	40	95.2	53	40	616	656	612	44	98.2	48
City Court (Revisions) ..	..	37	37	37	.	100.0	28	..	44	44	40	4	90.4	28
Total ..	287	2,188	2,475	2,260	215	91.8	58	215	2,141	2,356	2,185	171	92.7	47
Total appeals and confirmations ..	807	3,160	3,967	2,982	985	75.1	107	985	3,871	4,356	3,600	756	82.6	106
Total revisions ..	413	2,253	2,666	2,229	487	88.6	62	487	1,902	2,339	2,052	287	87.7	72
Grand total ..	1,220	5,413	6,683	5,211	1,422	78.5	88	1,422	5,273	6,695	5,652	1,043	84.4	94

107. The total appeals for disposal increased from 1,188 to 1,371 indicating a rise of 183. An improvement was noted in the percentage of disposal (67·7 against 57·0) while the average speed of justice increased from 176 days to 213 days. Cases pending at the end of the year decreased from 510 in 1341 F. to 456 in 1342 F. Sentences of the lower courts were upheld in 65 per cent. of the appeals against 46 per cent. The findings of the lower courts were quashed in 22 per cent. of them against 26 per cent. 11 per cent. of them were modified against 15 per cent. and 2 per cent. were remanded for further enquiry against 5 per cent. The revision cases for disposal decreased from 945 to 921 while the percentage of disposals showed an increase, 82·6 against 76·0. The average speed of justice in the revision cases rose from 80 to 96 days, while it declined in the confirmations from 246 to 111 days. Even taking into account the appeals, revisions and confirmations together it would be seen that comparably there was an increase in the percentage of disposals (73·5 against 65·9) as well as in the average speed of justice (158 days against 132 days).

108. The sessions courts had 1,084 appeals for disposal against 1,090 in the preceding year. An increase was noted in the percentage (86·7 against 74·4) of disposals which was reflected in a reduction of the pending cases (165 against 279) as well as in the average duration (97 days against 131 days.) Judgements of the lower courts were upheld in 55 per cent. of the cases as against 58 per cent. in the preceding year. In 32 per cent. of them the findings of the lower courts were quashed, in 8 per cent. they were modified and in 5 per cent. they were remanded for further enquiry, the corresponding figures of the preceding year being 20, 15 and 6. Revisions before the sessions courts also decreased from 846 in 1341 F. to 718 in 1342 F., of which 639 or 88·9 per cent. were disposed of as compared with 79·7 per cent. with an increase in the average duration (75 days against 56 days). The pendings at the end of the year were 79 against 171 in 1341 F. But if appeals and revisions were taken into account conjointly, it would be seen that an increase in the percentage of disposals had effected a reduction in the pendings as well as in the average speed of justice.

109. The above statement would show that there was an increase in the total appeals as well as in the percentage of disposals with a fall in the pending cases at the end of the year and in the average duration, while with regard to revisions the result was quite the reverse except as regards the speed of justice which had decreased from 53 to 43 days. In 46 per cent. of the total appeals, the judgements of the lower courts were upheld; they were quashed in 39 per cent., modified in 8 per cent. and 7 per cent. of them were remanded for further enquiry, the corresponding figures of the preceding year being 46, 33, 12 and 5. The city courts disposed of 90·4 per cent. of the total revision cases before them. Taking into account the total appeals and revisions before the district and the city courts it would be noticed that out of the total cases for disposal (2,356), 92·7 per cent. were disposed of as compared with 91·3 per cent. in 1341 Fasli. The pending cases at the end of the year were reduced from 215 to 171 with an improvement in the speed of justice which worked out to 47 days against 53 days.

110. The receipts of the criminal courts amounted to Rs. 2,78,615 as against Rs. 2,68,075 indicating a net increase of Rs. 10,540.

111. There were 3,177 cases for disposal against 3,063 before the *Jagir* courts and 2,762 were disposed of during the year, leaving 415 pending at the end of 1342 F., the corresponding figures of the preceding year being 2,602 and 461. The average speed of justice showed an improvement, 72 days against 77 days. Out of 8,255 persons under-trial, 6,839 were tried: 677 were convicted, 5,590 were acquitted or discharged, 90 were released on production of security for good behaviour

and 482 disposed of otherwise. Out of 8,843 cases of miscellaneous proceedings, 2,864 were disposed of and 979 remained pending at the end of the year. The total persons under-trial numbered 2,648 and 1,980 of them were tried: 244 were convicted and 1,736 acquitted or discharged. 10,075 witnesses attended the courts and 7,586 of them were examined. The allowance paid to them totalled Rs. 5,805.

A slight fall was noted in the total appeals and revisions before these courts being 280 against 298, and of these 264 were disposed of as compared with 254 in the preceding year. Improvement was noted in the speed of justice which averaged 80 days against 98.

The receipts of these courts amounted to Rs. 55,357 as compared with Rs. 63,008 in the preceding year.

SECTION III.

Police.

112. The State Police has been under two executive officers. The City force is under the *Kotwal* and the district force under the Director-General of Police and Jails who has also been in charge of the *Sarf-i-Khas* police, while many other *Jagirs* have their own police.

Barring the three feeder railway lines, Kothagundam-Karapalli, Vikarabad-Parli, and Parbhani-Parli, the police on the other State lines are under the control of the Honourable the Resident—three-tenths of the cost representing law and order is contributed by the State and seven-tenths found by the Railway on account of watch and ward.

Much attention was paid to the physical training, drill and discipline of the police. Communal relations during the year continued to be generally satisfactory with the exception of a few minor incidents at Bidar and Hali-khed, and at Humnabad and Kalyani close by in the Gulburga district, but the timely action by the police brought the situation under control and averted any open clash between the communities. The relations between the police and the general public remained satisfactory. There was a complete absence of any serious trouble at the industrial centres in the dominion. The subjects of the State were as usual, loyal to their kind, beloved and generous ruler. The outside political atmosphere scarcely found any scope in the State to produce any such results that may be considered noteworthy.

113. The total strength of the police increased from 16,444 to 16,722 indicating a net rise of 278 which was attributed partly to the rendition of the Residency Bazaars now styled as the Sultan Bazaar and partly to the relief of the military guard stationed at the Hyderabad Central Jail and strengthening the District Armed Reserves. About 50 per cent. of the total strength of the Police was literate. The number of crimes committed in the State was greater than that in the preceding year by 5 per cent. which was due to the vigilance of the police in investigating them. True cases of cognizable crime increased from 11,041 to 11,562 showing a rise of 4·5 per cent., out of which 8,937 or 77 per cent. were traced. In all 8,162 cases were actually prosecuted. Including arrears the total number of cases tried by the courts was 9,456 and 8,312 of them were decided: 4,656 or 56 per cent. ended in conviction or release on bail security for good conduct, 2,430 or 29·2 per cent. in acquittal or discharge, 1,168 or 14·1 per cent. of the cases were compounded and 58 or 0·7 per cent. were dismissed on account of deaths, escapes, etc. A decrease of only 1·3 per cent. was noted in the total number of persons under trial—19,591 against 19,861. Out of them the cases of 16,294 were decided: 41·9 per cent. of them resulted in conviction or release on bail security for good behaviour, 43·5 per cent. in acquittal or discharge, 14·1 per cent. were compounded and 0·5 per cent. dismissed on account of deaths, escapes, etc. Decreases were noted in the total value of property stolen and recovered, the former fell from Rs. 5,72,596 to Rs. 4,69,745 and the latter from Rs. 2,09,906 to 1,67,572.

The total expenditure on the Diwani Police force (including expenses connected with pensions and buildings) amounted to Rs. 67,44,262 as compared with Rs. 68,44,161. Out of this, Rs. 48,39,503 were spent on the district police, Rs. 10,82,242 on the city-police, Rs. 8,12,453 on the village police, Rs. 10,064 on the Residency police. The expenses connected with the *Sarf-i-Khas* police totalled Rs. 2,95,649 as against Rs. 3,03,779.

A.—City Police.

114. Raja Bahadur Venkatarama Reddy O.B.E., continued as the Commissioner of City Police during the year under report.

115. Owing to the rendition of the Residency Bazars now styled as the Sultan Bazar, the total strength of the city police increased from 3,254 to 3,383. Increases were noted in the numbers of dismissals (38 against 27), resignations (12 against 7) and deaths (30 against 19) while the figures under desertions showed a slight decrease—91 against 94 in 1341 F. In all, 46 men got either pension or gratuity.

116. The percentage of literacy among the police force decreased from 37·0 to 35·5. As in the preceding year, no men and officers were committed to Judicial trials while the departmental punishments to enforce better discipline increased from 586 to 881. Men who got promotions or rewards in appreciation of their services numbered 248. Much attention was paid to the training and drill of officers and men. Annual sports of the City-Police were, as usual, held on the parade ground at *Petla Burj*. The occasion was graced by the presence of Walashan Nawab Azam Jah Bahadur the heir apparent and his brother Walashan Prince Nawab Muazzam Jah Bahadur with their consorts and prizes were distributed by Princess Hazarata Durr-i-Shehawar Saheba. During the year, the police took part in different football and hockey matches and in most of them scored success.

117. A slight decrease was noted in the total number of cognisable cases—2,564 as against 2,640 or a fall of about 3 per cent. The offences were grouped under the three main heads *viz.*, grave, minor and miscellaneous and numbered 257, 1,240 and 1,067 respectively. Compared with the figures of the preceding year, grave offences increased by 12 while minor and miscellaneous offences decreased by 68 and 20 respectively. Offences committed under special and local laws showed a fall of about 89 per cent. from 1,456 in 1341 Fasli to 1,067 in 1342 F. The percentage of the total true cases investigated declined from 86·4 to 82·9. Out of 2,122 cases prosecuted by the police 2,058 were tried by the courts : 1,686 ended in conviction or release on production of security for good behaviour, 195 ended in compromise, 220 in acquittals or discharges and 7 were dismissed on account of deaths, desertions, etc. The percentage of conviction to the total trials was 79·4 as against 74·8 in 1341 Fasli. Persons prosecuted by the police numbered 2,732 and 2,656 of them were tried by the courts : 77·6 per cent. of them were convicted or released on bail security for good conduct, 11·7 per cent. acquitted or discharged, 10·4 per cent. released on compromise and the rest died or escaped during the trial.

118. Property to the value of Rs. 60,048 was stolen during the year out of which that worth only Rs. 28,406 was recovered the corresponding figures of the preceding year being Rs. 2,01,780 and Rs. 51,229 respectively.

119. 248 widows against 228 had been in receipt of pensions ranging between Rs. 10 and Re. 1. The total amount contributed towards the Fund was Rs. 7,051 and the expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 5,552. The balance left to the credit of the Fund at the end of 1342 F. was Rs. 58,694.

120. The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the city-police including pensionary and building charges was Rs. 10,82,242 as compared with Rs. 11,65,711 in 1341 F.

B.—District Police.

121. Mr. J. E. Armstrong, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.P. continued as the Director-General of District Police during 1342 F.

122. With a view to providing a police guard to Bella Vesta, to relieving the Military Guard placed at the Hyderabad Central Jail and to strengthening the District Armed Reserves, the *Diwani* Police strength was increased by 94 officers and 112 constables. In the Bir district one post of Sub-Inspector and 7 of constables were brought under reduction and one Inspector was added. Besides, 4 posts of Sub-Inspectors were sanctioned for the Gang Branch. Thus the total strength of the *Diwani* Police force increased from 11,421 (1,561 officers and 9,860 constables) to 11,618 (1,655 officers and 9,963 constables). Besides, there were 88 hands on the office establishments and 90 menials.

There was no change of any kind in the strength of the *Sarf-i-khas* Police force which remained as in 1341 viz. 178 officers, 1,593 constables and *sawars* and 5 clerks, making a total of 1,776.

123. A marked improvement was noted in the percentage of men able to read and write—53 against 45. In the Officers' class, 65 officers had been under training and all of them appeared at the final examination, and of them 58 were declared successful. The new session of this class commenced in the middle of Meher 1342 F. with 86 officers on its roll. 73 constables out of 87 who had appeared for the Head Constables' Test came out successful. The new session of the Constables' Class commenced in the month of Amerdad with a strength of 110. 30 out of 43 candidates were declared successful at the annual examination of the "First Aid to the Injured." Under the able guidance of Mr. Weber, the Director of Physical Education, the police did good work in the athletic and physical training classes. About 90 police men were trained in these classes (5 men from every district) and they were awarded certificates after the completion of the prescribed course. All these successful men were sent out to their respective districts for instructing other members of the force in the practices they had been taught.

There were 108 police boys and 46 Sikh boys under training in the class at the commencement of the year. During the year, 5 police and 2 Sikh boys were admitted, 9 police and 8 Sikh boys were dismissed or struck off the rolls for absence or misconduct. Altogether 8 police boys were appointed as constables and 6 Sikh boys sent to their hereditary posts. During the year, 57 boys were taught to swim and boys over 16 years were taught cycling. The health of the boys was reported to be good. The average expenditure per boy remained practically the same being Rs. 103-9-11 as compared with Rs. 102-15-6 in 1341 Fasli.

The total dismissals from the force increased from 455 (25 officers and 430 men) as against 408 (12 officers and 396 men). Similarly, a rise was noted in the men punished departmentally—1,426 (292 officers and 1,134 men) as against 1,364 (248 officers and 1,116 men) while those punished judicially by the courts under the Police Act or for other offences comprised 2 officers and 17 men, the corresponding figures of the preceding year being 13 and 15. Rewards in recognition of meritorious services were given to 54 officers and men against 60 in the preceding year, while promotions increased from 44 to 46.

124. The total figures of true cognizable cases of the *Diwani* and *Sarf-i-khas* (combined) investigated by the police were as tabulated below compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year :—

Offences	1841 F.		1842 F.	
	Investi- gated	True cases	Investi- gated	True cases
Class I. Serious offences against the State and public justice ..	440	882	472	404
Class II. Serious offences against person ..	1,592	1,411	1,718	1,520
Class III. Serious offences against person and property or property only ..	2,382	2,106	2,479	2,197
Class IV. Minor offences against person ..	670	608	773	696
Class V. Minor offences against property ..	2,440	2,180	2,718	2,341
Class VI. Other offences not specified above.	1,803	1,766	1,882	1,840
Total ..	9,827	8,401	10,087	8,998

An increase was noted in all classes of crimes; there was a rise of 7·6 per cent. in the cases investigated and 7·1 per cent. in true cases. Ten per cent. of the investigated cases were proved false and the rest (8,998) were true, and 75·6 per cent. of the latter were traced. The percentage of cases prosecuted to traced increased from 88·5 to 90·0. With the exception of the districts of Nander, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Adilabad, all other districts recorded an increase in crimes under the Hyderabad Penal Code. The largest number of crimes was, as before, recorded in the Aurangabad district (786) and the smallest in the Bir district (259). In other districts, the figures varied between 641 in the Parbhani district and 271 in the Mahbubnagar district. The average percentage of convictions to the cases decided in all the districts increased from 60·1 to 62·7. These statistics indicated that there was a general all round improvement in both the police and judicial results.

Offences under Class I increased from 882 to 404. The majority of crimes related to "Rioting and unlawful assembly" and "Escape from lawful custody." The former showed an increase and the latter a decrease as compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year. An increase was noted in other kinds of crimes also such as coins and stamps, harbouring offenders and personating public servant. No offences were committed under "Abetment of crime" and "Assaulting a public servant in the discharge of his duties." The total number of crimes under class II rose from 1,411 to 1,520. A decrease was noted under murder (215 against 224), culpable homicide (58 against 71), kidnapping or abduction (46 against 63) and rash driving on a public road (29 against 41) while there were increases in all other kinds of crime coming under this class as compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year.

Murder cases in the dominion decreased from 224 to 215. Half the districts of the dominion viz., Aurangabad, Nander, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bidar, Nizamabad, Nalgonda and Adilabad showed an increase in murder cases while the others indicated a fall. The districts of Nander, Gulbarga and Raichur and the Sarf-i-khas taluqs had the highest number of murders (19) each and the Osmanabad district the lowest (3). Of the 215 cases of murder, 57 were attributed to sex jealousy, 56 to personal animosity, 10 to land disputes, 24 to monetary gain, 27 to women committing suicide with their children and 41 to miscellaneous causes. The percentages of convictions with regard to cases and persons were 86·2 and 28·2 as against 40·7 and 28·2 in the preceding year.

Crimes under class III were classified into 4 heads viz., dacoity, robbery, burglary and causing mischief. The number of cases under the first and the last showed a decrease, while that under 2 and 3 an increase. The

number of cases under the above heads totalled 2,197 as against 2,106 in the preceding year, indicating a net increase of 91. The percentage of cases convicted to decided was 55·8 against 53·2 and that of persons convicted to decided was 47·2 against 41·2 in 1341 F.

Dacoity cases numbered 38, showing a fall of 16 against the corresponding figure of the preceding year which was gratifying. There were no dacoity cases in the districts of Bir, Raichur, Nalgonda, Warangal, Karimnagar and Atrai-i-Balda. The districts that had decreases in dacoity cases were Gulbarga, (4 against 10), Nizamabad (6 against 7) and the *Sarf-i-khas taluks* (6 against 7), while the other districts registered increases against the corresponding figures of the preceding year. Including the arrears of the preceding year 48 cases were tried by the courts and 39 were decided during the year. The percentage of cases traced to those reported was 86·8 and that of cases convicted to decided 46·1 as against 82·3 and 50·5 respectively in the year before. The percentage of property recovered to lost was 45·8 as against 47·1 in 1341 F.

During the year, the number of robbery cases increased from 121 to 128 and 89 of the latter were traced. The districts that had more than 10 robbery cases were Nizamabad (14 against 19), Karimnagar (13 against 6), Adilabad (18 against 18) and *Sarf-i-khas* (11 against 10); and in other districts the figures varied between 10 in the Raichur district and 2 in each of the districts of Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda. The percentage of cases traced to reported was 69·6, that of cases convicted to decided 40·2 and that of recoveries to losses 34·0 as against 85·9, 55·6 and 61·8 respectively in 1341 Fasli.

There was a net increase of 108 cases under burglaries—1,866 against 1,758 shared by most of the districts except Parbhani, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal and Karimnagar. The districts which recorded more than 100 cases of burglary were Aurangabad (197), Parbhani (165), Warangal (152), Nander (151), the *Sarf-i-khas* (126), Nizamabad (118), Medak (102), Nalgonda and Karimnagar (101 each). In every one of the other districts the figures varied between 96 in the Gulbarga district and 44 in the Osmanabad district. Out of 1,866 burglary cases, 657 were traced and 546 were prosecuted. The percentage of cases tried to reported decreased from 43·2 to 35·2 while that of convicted to decided increased from 55·4 to 60·8. The percentage of property recovered to that stolen fell from 34·1 to 25·0.

Class IV dealt with minor offences against persons. These increased from 606 to 696, of which 645 were traced. Out of 602 cases decided by the courts, 68 cases ended in conviction, 91 in discharge or acquittal, 441 in compromise and the remaining 2 were struck off under escapes and deaths.

Minor offences against property were grouped in class V and they totalled 2,341 against 2,130 indicating a net increase of 211. As usual, the majority of them related to "Thefts" and then next in order stood "Criminal trespass or house trespass" and "Cattle theft" with 393 and 315 cases respectively. There was an increase under theft in the districts, of Aurangabad, Bir, Gulbarga, Raichur, Osmanabad, Bidar and Warangal and also the *Sarf-i-khas* as compared with 1341 F. while in the other districts a decrease was recorded. As regards cattle theft, an increase was noted in the districts of Bir, Bidar, Medak and *Atrai-i-Balda*. The percentage of theft and cattle theft cases traced to reported was 65·6 and that of convicted to prosecuted 64·2 against 70·2 and 63·9 respectively in the preceding year. The percentage of property recovered to lost in theft cases was 52·0 and that in cattle theft cases 91·7 as against 46·0 and 82·5 respectively in 1341 F.

Class VI dealt with miscellaneous offences, under which the total increased from 1,765 to 1,840. The majority of them related to preventive sections 105 and 106 C.P.C., Criminal Tribes Act, Security to keep the peace and Motor Vehicles Act. The percentage of detection was 98·7 and of conviction 65·0 as compared with 95·8 and 60·6 respectively in 1341 Fasli.

125. There was a slight fall in the total summonses issued by the criminal courts—35,475 against 38,771 while the total warrants served increased from 5,545 to 5,750. The summonses issued by the civil courts numbered 467 as against 506.

126. 14,536 persons were arrested by the police as against 14,135 in 1341 F., representing an increase of 401. Altogether 13,215 persons were prosecuted. The percentage of accused persons convicted to arrested slightly increased from 45·6 to 46·7 and that of convicted to decided from 48·2 to 49·7.

127. An increase was noted in the total value of property stolen—Rs. 4·10 lakhs against Rs. 3·71 lakhs, while the amount recovered decreased from Rs. 1·58 lakhs in 1341 F. to Rs. 1·44 lakhs in 1342 F., but the percentage of property lost to recovered declined from 42·7 to 35·1. The districts that had recovered more than 40 per cent. of the property stolen were Nizamabad (51·3), Nalgonda (48·9), Bir (43·4), Karimnagar (43·1), and Raichur (42·2), while the percentages in other districts varied between 40·8 in the Nanded district and 22·2 in the Bidar district.

128. There was an increase in the total number of heinous offences reported from the exempted *jagirs*—365 against 256 in 1341 F. Out of these, 255 were traced, of which 226 were prosecuted. Including the arrears of the preceding year, 319 cases were tried by the courts and 216 of them were decided; 71 ended in conviction, 120 in acquittal and 25 in compromise, the cases pending at the end of 1342 Fasli being 103. The value of property stolen was Rs. 36,682, of which Rs. 15,314 were recovered.

129. Mr. Benton, Deputy Director-General of Police, was in charge of the department during the year 1342 F. except for the first 16 days of Azur when he was on leave in continuation of the preceding year with effect from 17th Khurdad 1341 F. and Khan Bahadur Abdul Majeed officiated for him.

The sanctioned strength of the department comprised Superintendents 2, Assistant Superintendents 2, Inspectors 27, Sub-Inspectors 21 and Head Constables 26. Out of 168 cases investigated, 84 related to house breaking, 25 to Criminal Tribes Act, 13 to theft, 1 to murder, 3 to dacoity and 2 to robbery and the rest were grouped under "Miscellaneous." In all 115 cases were decided by the courts; 110 ended in conviction and 5 in acquittal.

130. In 1342 F. 3,097 fresh slips were recorded and 4,487 were destroyed, the total number of slips on record at the end of the year being 1,24,716. In all 10,248 slips (6,258 from the State and 3,990 from British India) of criminals were received for trace and of these 1,484 were traced—1,050 related to the State and 434 to British India. The British Indian Bureau traced 37 slips for the State Bureau. Expert evidence was given in 53 civil and criminal cases and 102 documents were examined and expert opinion furnished. The total fees realised and credited to Government was Rs. 945 as compared with Rs. 1,270 in the preceding year. During the year, 6,461 exemption certificates were issued and 14 members of the criminal tribes were deported from the dominion.

131. The number of widows receiving maintenance allowance at the end of 1341 F. was 1,200. During 1342 F. 62 additional widows were admitted, making a total of 1,262. The allowance of 20 widows was discontinued on remarriage and for other causes. The expenditure on this head amounted to Rs. 45,798 against Rs. 43,202 in the preceding year.

132. The accumulated fund of the Sri Huzur Saheb Gurdwara, Nanded, at the end of 1341 F. was Rs. 2,41,440 and the balance in hand at the close of 1342 Fasli was

Rs. 2,28,929 indicating a fall of Rs. 12,511. Out of the total amount Rs. 2,24,529 were deposited in the Imperial Bank of India and the Co-operative Dominion Bank, yielding an annual interest of Rs. 12,718 and the balance was in the Gurdwara treasury.

The total amount of the Tuljapur Temple Fund increased from Rs. 4,88,681 to Rs. 5,05,298 indicating a net increase of Rs. 21,617. Out of this, Rs. 4,94,626 were deposited in the Imperial Bank of India and the Co-operative Dominion Bank, yielding an annual interest of Rs. 20,249 and the balance was with the temple treasury.

133. The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the district police including pensionary and building charges was Rs. 48,89,508 as against Rs. 48,85,461 in 1341 F. and that incurred on the *Sarf-i-khas* police was Rs. 2,95,649 as compared with Rs. 3,08,779 in the preceding year.

SECTION IV.

Jails.

134. Mr. J. E. Armstrong C.I.E., O.B.E., I.P., the Director-General of Control. Jails was in charge of the Department during 1342 F.

135. There were, as before, 3 central and 13 district jails in the dominion. As usual, the reformatory was located in a portion of the Aurangabad Jail. No judicial lock-ups were constructed during the year, and the want of sufficient accommodation to the prisoners was keenly felt as a great inconvenience.

136. At the commencement of the year, there were 2,975 prisoners of all classes in the jails—convicts 1,849 and under-trial 1,126. During 1342 F. 3,508 convicts and 7,594 under-trials were admitted. In all 3,399 convicts and 7,819 under-trials were discharged, leaving 2,859 prisoners at the end of the year, of whom 901 were under-trials and the rest were convicts. An increase was noted in the daily average strength of convicts—1,880 against 1,700 while it declined from 1,348 to 1,251 in the case of under-trials.

The aforesaid statistics contained 482 female prisoners and 427 of them were discharged, leaving 55 prisoners (31 convicts and 24 under-trials) at the end of 1342 F. The average daily strength of female prisoners increased from 68 to 95.

Out of 3,508 convicts admitted to jails in 1342 F. 1,665 or 47·5 per cent. were Hindus, 738 or 21 per cent. Muhamadans, 10 or 0·3 per cent. Indian Christians and 1,095 or 31·2 per cent. belonged to criminal tribes or other castes not classed as Hindus. Compared with the figures of the preceding year, an increase of 3·17 per cent., 2·82 per cent. and ·10 per cent. were noted under Muhamadans, criminal tribes or other castes not styled as Hindus and Christians respectively, while Hindus decreased by 6·1 per cent. The number of convicts with previous conviction increased from 285 to 336.

During the year, 134 female convicts were admitted to jails as against 125. Of these, 67 were Hindus, 15 Muhammadans and 52 belonged to other castes. Their daily average was 28 against 34 in 1341 F. All of them were illiterate and the majority of the convicts were married.

Out of the male convicts numbering 3,374, 41·7 per cent. were labourers, 35·8 per cent. agriculturists, 9·9 per cent. private servants, 4·7 per cent. traders, 4·5 per cent. represented employees in mechanical arts and manufactures and the rest were Government employees. Out of 3,508 convicts, 533 or 15·2 per cent. were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 75 were punished only with fines, in 7 cases whipping was administered and the remaining 2,893 convicts or 82·5 per cent. were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.

The number of juvenile convicts showed an increase—52 against 40. Five of them were sent to the reformatory as against 9 in the preceding year. The remaining 47 having very short sentences were kept in the jails of the districts in which they were convicted. The reformatory school had 14 juveniles. One was released on appeal on security and 13 remained till the end of the year. All these were illiterate. They were, however, taught reading and writing. In view of the small number of juveniles present, no elaborate arrangements for giving extensive technical training was possible. There were in all 10 leper convicts at the Ditchpalli Leper Home including 3 admitted during the year. Of these, 4 were discharged and 6 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Forty-nine civil prisoners were admitted into jails and 39 were released during the year, leaving 10 in the jails when the year closed.

137. No serious offence or assault was committed on jail officials by the prisoners. A considerable fall was noted in the number of offences (89 against 129) committed by them, while the total escapes increased from 13 to 17. Of the latter, 6 were recaptured and 11 remained at large at the end of 1342 F. These figures testified to the general conduct of the prisoners being satisfactory. Out of 89 offences committed, 69 were minor and 20 major which deserved corporal punishments.

The strength of the *Barkandaz* guards remained the same as in the year before *viz.* 348, while that of convict officers increased from 314 to 358. During the year, 20 convict officers and 120 *Barkandaz* guards were punished, the corresponding figures of the preceding year being 27 and 141.

10·4 per cent. of the total prisoners admitted were literate. In the prison schools 232 convicts were taught reading and writing as against 141 in the year before. Out of the daily average of 1,474 convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 854 or 57·9 per cent. were employed as labouring convicts on remunerative works in factories, Government Printing presses, jail gardens and on construction and repairs and the rest were posted to jail duties.

A fall in the total admission of prisoners to the jail hospitals (12,411 against 13,147) as well as in the daily average of the sick (84 against 36) indicated that the general health of the prisoners was good. The mortality among the sick showed an increase, 41 against 24. Of these, 25 were convicts and 16 under-trials. The ratio of mortality per *mille* against the daily average strength of prisoners was 13 against 7·8 in the preceding year.

138. Excluding the expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on jail buildings the gross expenditure for the year increased from Rs. 5·82 lakhs to Rs. 6·48 lakhs, which was due to a rise in the daily average strength of prisoners from 3,048 to 3,131. The cash earnings showed a decrease—Rs. 2·44 lakhs against Rs. 2·48 lakhs. Thus the net expenditure amounted to Rs. 3·99 lakhs as compared with Rs. 3·34 lakhs in the preceding year. The net cost per head of the jail population increased from Rs. 108-7-8 in 1341 F. to Rs. 127-9-2 in 1342 F. Due to a fall in the prices of food stuffs the average cost of the dietary charges per prisoner decreased from Rs. 48-4-4 to Rs. 44-13-7. The expenses connected with clothing and bedding amounted to Rs. 11,159 against Rs. 10,431 and the cost per head increased from Rs. 3-6-5 to Rs. 3-9-8. The jails continued to be self supporting with regard to the supply of vegetables to the prisoners since the sale proceeds of vegetables produced in jail gardens were in excess of the total expenditure incurred annually in this respect. The total charges connected with the jail medical staff including the medical and supervision allowance to the district civil surgeons amounted to Rs. 21,994 as against Rs. 22,558 in the preceding year, the cost per prisoner being Rs. 7-0-4 against Rs. 7-6-5. The daily cost of sick prisoners increased from Rs. 626-4-0 to Rs. 646-14-10. The income realised by the printing press attached to the Gulbarga and

Warangal Central Jails was Rs. 11,866 against which an expenditure of Rs. 11,964 was incurred, the corresponding figures of the preceding year being Rs. 11,217 and Rs. 11,315. Owing to the expansion and centralisation of printing work in the Government printing press, the aforesaid presses were thought unnecessary and they were, therefore, abolished with effect from the 30th Aban 1342 Fasli.

SECTION V.

Registration.

139. Nawab Bashir Yar Jung Bahadur continued as the Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps to the end of 4th Isfandar 1342 F. when he died and Moulvi Mohammad Rahimuddin, M. A., his Assistant remained in charge of the department to the end of the year. By the death of Nawab Saheb, the Departments of Registration and Stamps suffered a great loss.

140. During the year, three new offices of Sub-Registrars were opened at Sultan Bazaar and in the Taimurni and Matala *jagirs*. One sub-registrar and one *moharir* were specially appointed to control the work of the Co-operative Society for one year as an experimental measure. Four posts were provided for the sub-registrars office at Sultan Bazaar and they comprised one sub-registrar, one *moharir* and two peons. These changes resulted in an increase of the total registration offices in the dominion from 179 to 182.

Compared with the preceding year, there was a fall of 7·5 per cent. in the total number of documents registered—40,542 against 43,736 and hence there was a corresponding decrease in their aggregate value which stood at Rs. 364·13 lakhs compared with Rs. 405·19 lakhs in 1341 F.

141. A decrease was noted in the total income and expenditure—the former fell from Rs. 4,07,724 to Rs. 3,81,730 and the latter from Rs. 2,27,086 to Rs. 1,99,596. The income and expenditure of the *Diwani* proper (excluding *Sarf-i-khas* and *jagirs*) were Rs. 2,95,218 and Rs. 1,63,001 respectively as compared with Rs. 3,18,621 and Rs. 1,71,574 in 1341 Fasli.

SECTION VI.

Stamps.

142. Nawab Bashir Yar Jung Bahadur continued as the Inspector-General of Stamps to the end of 4th Isfandar 1342 F. when he died and Moulvi Mohammad Rahimuddin Saheb, M.A., his Assistant remained in charge of the department to the end of the year.

143. The number and value of stamp papers of all kinds in stock at the commencement of 1342 F. were as follows :—

Area	Number	Value in O.S. Rs.
<i>Diwani</i>	2,36,95,889	95,42,181
Residency <i>Illaka</i>	13,644	19,284
Total ..	2,37,09,033	95,61,415

144. The number and value of stamps manufactured in 1342 F. were as tabulated below :—

Stamps manufactured.

Kind of stamps	Number	Value in O.S. Rs.
Stamp paper	4,22,542	16,27,428
Postal stamps	62,57,400	4,41,938
Embossed envelopes	14,45,984	65,528
Post cards	63,05,117	1,79,118
Court-fee stamps	13,92,792	5,89,488
<i>Hundi</i> paper	160	10
<i>Hundi</i> stamps	3,600	5,727
Service stamps and post cards	30,83,540	1,91,719
Total	1,89,11,135	31,00,956
Stamps for the Residency <i>Illaka</i>	40,460	65,013
Grand total	1,89,51,595	31,65,969

145. The number and value of stamps supplied to different areas in 1342 F. were as follows :—

Stamps supplied to different areas.

Areas	Number	Value in O.S. Rs.
<i>Diwani</i>	1,91,85,482	29,85,711
<i>Jagirs</i>	1,57,419	1,37,074
Residency <i>Illaga</i>	89,860	63,898
Total	1,93,82,761	31,86,843

146. A decrease was noted both in the total income and expenditure of the Department (including *Sarf-i-khas.*, *Jagirs* and the Residency Bazaars); the former fell from Rs. 26,87,643 in 1341 F. to Rs. 24,64,120 in 1342 Fasli and the latter from Rs. 3,78,002 to Rs. 2,20,373. The income and expenditure of the *Diwani* proper was Rs. 19,91,081 and Rs. 1,10,921 respectively as compared with Rs. 19,95,718 and Rs. 1,15,521 1341 F.

SECTION VII.

Military.

147. The military strength of the State was composed of the Regular and the Irregular Forces each under a separate head. General. The regulars comprised, as before, of three cavalry regiments, two regiments styled the Imperial Service Regiments, two batteries of artillery and five battalions of infantry. The total strength of the army was 19,737—7,200 regulars and 12,537 irregulars and the total expenditure including salaries, allowances, contingencies, pensions and buildings was Rs. 88,58,018. The percentage of military expenditure to the total expenditure of the State was Rs. 10·3.

A.—THE REGULAR FORCES.

148. Major-General Nawab Osman Yar-ud-doula Bahadur, the Commander of the Forces was on leave for about 4 months during the year when Brigadier, Sardar Bahadur Mirza Khader Baig officiated for him. Lieut.-Col. Beresford was the Chief of the Staff for the first four months of the year and for the remaining

8 months Lieut.-Col. C. R. C. Lane carried out the duties of both the offices of the Chief of the Staff and the Adjutant and Quartermaster-General. The services of Captain W. A. L. James as a R. E. Officer were obtained from the Government of India and he joined the appointment shortly after the end of the year. Sardar Major Ghulam Sarwar Khan worked as the Divisional Inspector of Education.

The strength of the Regular Army, including the Staff of the Medical and Veterinary departments, was 6,148 and the Imperial Service Troop numbered 1,052. The average age of the unit in the former was 27 years, the height and chest measurement 5'6" and 33" respectively. 741 recruits were enlisted during the year. 331 men retired on pension, and 292 were struck off the rolls owing to death, desertion and, resignation. In the Imperial Service Troop, the average age was 27½ years, the height and chest measurement 5'6" and 34" respectively. 102 recruits were enlisted during the year while 65 men were retired on pension or gratuity and 23 men were struck off the rolls owing to death, desertion and resignation.

149. Lieut.-Col. Nawab Faiz Jung Bahadur was in charge of the Military Medical Department. department in 1342 F. as the Principal Medical Officer. There were 9 hospitals and of these one was the Central Hospital, two were Section Hospitals, two hospitals were for the Lancers—one for the 1st Lancers and the other for the 2nd Lancers, and 4 were the unit hospitals. Altogether 7,047 persons were treated in these institutions for malaria, influenza, venereal diseases and miscellaneous infectious and non-infectious cases.

150. The veterinary schemes embodying proposals for the revision of scales of pay and allowance and rules to regulate entry into the Organised Military Veterinary Service was sanctioned by Government in Meher 1342 Fasli to come into effect from 1st Azur 1343 F. Out of the total strength of 2,373 horses in the cavalry regiment and batteries of the regular forces, 805 were treated in the veterinary hospitals. Altogether 180 horses were cast off from the forces and destroyed under the direction of the Acting Principal Medical Officer.

151. The expenditure on the Regular Troops on account of salaries, allowances and contingencies for the year was Rs. 51,08,133 as compared with Rs. 45,67,486 in 1341 Fasli.

152. His Exalted Highness's Government accorded sanction during the year to the following schemes which entailed the additional expenditures given against them :—

Schemes	Annual additional expenditure involved
	Rs.
Revision of pay of officers	49,805
Reorganization of the Military Medical Service .	9,120
Reorganization of Military Veterinary Service ..	10,533
Reorganization of String Band	4,844
Reorganization of the Headquarters Printing Press.	1,350

The details of the Forces were submitted under 4 main headings, *viz.*, Policy, Training, Administration and Finance—

*Policy :—*The proposals for the placing of all the Reorganized Units of the various Arms on the same establishments were sanctioned and put into effect from the 1st Azur 1342 F. (6th October 1932) and these new establishments allowed for the seconding of Officers and the introduction of suitable scales of Followers and Tradesmen have made the Reorganized Units self-contained. The seconding of Officers had relieved Units of the strain of providing officers for Staff and other appointments to fill the

vacancies thus caused. The scales of Followers had helped a regular messing system in the Units provided with modern barracks and had done away with the difficulties experienced in the past in connection with the provisions of cooks, etc., required in camps or on the Line of March.

The old Muzzle Loading Guns of the *Jamieth Nizam Mahbub* was replaced by the Martini Henri Rifles supplied by other Battalions which had been rearmed with .303 Rifles. In view of the discontinuance of the manufacture of ammunitions for Martini Henri Rifles from 1343 F., it was proposed that all Martini Henri Rifles should be returned to Arsenals, and replaced by the new .410 Bore Muskets authorised as the standard equipment by the Government of India. The proposals were sanctioned by the Government at an initial cost of B.G. Rs. 1,18,801-13-10, the cost of the ammunitions for subsequent years being budgetted at Rs. 24,302-11-5.

The Government accepted the principle of the provision of houses for the officers of the Regular Forces on the basis of a rental of 10 per cent. of the salary of the Officer occupying the houses. Three grades of houses were in the course of preparation and Rs. 1 lakh were placed at the disposal of the Commander for the provision of the officers' houses in 1343 Fasli.

The provisions of the rule for obtaining a half pension after 25 years' service which existed in the civil departments were now made applicable to all ranks of the Regular Forces with effect from the 18th Sharewar 1342 F. A certain number of officers retired under the operation of this rule, thereby easing, to some extent, the block in the promotion in certain units. Recruiting parties were organized during the year consisting of specially selected officers and non-commissioned officers and were sent out into certain districts to collect parties of recruits with the co-operation of the civil authorities. The system is reported to have produced very satisfactory result in enrolling recruits of the proper age and sound physique.

28 Cadets were selected during the year for training. The present system of compliance with recognised standards of education before selection and passing of military examinations for a commission was reported to be giving good results and producing officers capable of training the ranks of the units on modern lines. Promotion examinations for all officers of the Regular Forces were prescribed. These were—(1) A Retention Examination to be passed by all officers within two years of receiving a Commission and joining a Unit and (2) A promotion Examination for Lieutenants for promotion to Captainship. The promotion of Non-Commissioned and Sub-Commissioned officers was also regulated by examinations.

A provisional defence scheme for Hyderabad had been launched upon, but since the Internal Security Scheme for the Deccan District was in process of revision, it was considered premature to commit to any arrangements by the Headquarters Regular Forces until further particulars of the Scheme were definitely known.

A system of daily allowance was instituted for officers and other ranks of the Regular Forces whilst employed away from their home-station. This was analogous to that which obtained in British India and gave all ranks a tangible allowance when away from their headquarters. The scale sanctioned was as follows :—

i. State Officers	..	..	..Rs. 5 per diem.
ii. Sub-Commissioned Officers	..	..	..Re. 1 per diem.
iii. Other Ranks	..	..	..As. 8 per diem.

Training :—The Training Year was divided into two divisions, *viz.*, the Individual Training Season and the Collective Training Season. This method was reported to have proved most beneficial and was producing satisfactory results in all the units of the Regular Forces. It was pointed out that the tactical training of the units was in its infancy, but the introduction of a sound system was expected to enable the Commanding Officers to take stock of all the opportunities from cantonment and in camps.

The "A" Battery Nizam's Horse Artillery carried out its first practice in Himayatsagar during Isfandar 1342 F. under the Technical Military Adviser for Artillery, Indian States Forces. Sixty rounds of shell were fired. It was taught Gun Drill with the 15 Pounder. The parades were well conducted and it was declared fit for Battery Gun Drill Parades. It was not yet sufficiently advanced for Drill Order Parades with Tactical Schemes. Two State Officers from this Battery took a course of inspection at the School of Artillery, Kakul and obtained satisfactory reports. This Battery was in camp with the Hyderabad Cavalry Brigade in Azur-Dai. One State Officer, one Sub-Commissioned Officer and two other Ranks were attached to the Artillery Units for inspection to carry out their second practice camp under the Technical Military Adviser for Artillery, Indian State Forces, in Bahman 1343 Fasli.

The "B" Battery, Nizam's Field Artillery was armed with Muzzle Loading Guns. Ninety-six new enlisted recruits were trained during the Individual Training Season. The Battery had been in camp with companies of the Infantry Battalions and the standard of progress in this unit was satisfactory.

The standard of the individual performance of the cavalry in the units of the Commanding Officers was signally marked. The use of the sword was considerably advanced and the average performance of all ranks of the Mounted Assault Course was reasonably satisfactory. All squadrons were inspected at the end of the Individual Training Season by the Brigadier, Hyderabad Cavalry Brigade.

326 remounts were purchased during the year. Remount Training was carried out on the lines laid down by the Equitation School, Saugor. During the year under report, remounts were classified fortnightly in categories in accordance with the training which they were to receive. This system was reported to have been producing good results.

As regards the training of officers, Tactical Exercises without Troops had been prepared and carried out. Teams for the 1st and 2nd Hyderabad Imperial Lancers entered for various competitions in Rifle and Revolver shooting open to Indian Forces in India. During the Collective Training Season, the 1st Lancers had a Demonstration March from Hyderabad to Bidar and carried out a performance of Military Sports, Ceremonial Drill and a Machine Gun Demonstration.

The Individual Training Season was taken up by teaching the use of the new Rifle to the infantry. On the return of the Sub-Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers to Units after they had been at the Army Schools of Inspection or had carried out local courses of inspection with the Battalions of Deccan District, Cadre Classes were held for selected Non-Commissioned Officers and Men to ensure that the new teaching obtained outside the Unit was properly disseminated throughout it. A beginning was also made to carry out Section Training. Physical Training was being carried out daily in all Battalions.

Both the divisions of Cadets were attached to the 1st Battalion, Hyderabad Infantry for all work, except Mounted Training which was carried out with the 1st and 2nd Hyderabad Imperial Lancers.

The Units were equipped with Modern Signalling Equipment and a local course to introduce the new *Signal* Procedure to the units was followed. According to the Technical Adviser for Signalling, Indian State Forces, there had been a noticeable improvement in the Signal Organisation, Training and Equipment.

The appointment of a Divisional Inspector of Education was sanctioned and the Educational Establishment of the units was standardized like that of the Indian Army.

Administration.—A complete scheme for the reorganization of all the medical personnel was sanctioned by the Government. The new distribution of the medical personnel provided for a definite allotment of medical officers and assistant surgeons to the various Unit Hospitals and also provided for a Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon, a Radiologist, a Bacteriologist, and a Dental Surgeon. The X Ray outfit had added considerably to the amenities available for medical examination. The Reorganization of the Hyderabad Military Veterinary Service was sanctioned.

A system for the issue of free rations introduced in 1341 F. had led to great improvement in the health and physique of the Troops.

Extra daily pay was sanctioned for the men of the Units who constituted the personnel of the Military Printing Press as a remuneration for the skilled work which they had to perform. The Pay Equalization Scheme and the Time Scale for Officers of the Regular Forces were reported to have considerably ameliorated the conditions under which Officers of the Regular Forces served.

Finance.—The expenditure on Reorganization incurred in 1342 F. amounted to O.S. Rs. 8,87,257-5-9 and B.G. Rs. 1,04,894-3-2 and these figures were reported to be slightly less than the corresponding ones of the preceding year.

B.—THE IRREGULAR FORCES.

153. Nawab Kudrat Nawaz Jung Bahadur continued as the *Nazim* of the *Nazm-e-Jamiat* during the year.

154. The Irregulars, as usual, consisted of 11,291 foot and 1,246 *Ras* (Sawars). The former included 5,001 Arabs, of whom 851 were under the City *Kotwal* and the latter 206 *Sawars* of the Prince's Bodyguard. 3,156 men and 103 *Sawars* were stationed in the district and *taluk* headquarters and the rest were in the capital. The total number of officers and men under training in the battalions of the Irregular Troops at the beginning of the year numbered 704. During the year, 61 officers and men were admitted, making a total of 765 of whom 91 were struck off the rolls, leaving 674 at the end of 1342 Fasli.

155. The total expenditure on account of salaries, allowances and contingencies amounted to Rs. 23,22,847 in 1342 F. as compared with Rs. 23,54,871 in 1341 Fasli.

SECTION VIII.

Local Funds.

156. The Local Funds portfolio was held by Lt.-Col. Sir R.H. Chenevix-Trench, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.A., the permanent Revenue Member from 1st to 20th Azur 1342 F. and from 20th Isfandar to 21st Ardibehisht 1342 F. and by Mr. T. J. Tasker, O.B.E., I.C.S., permanent Director-General and Secretary who officiated from 21st Azur to 19th Isfandar 1342 F. and from 21st Ardibehisht till the end of the year. Mr. A.L. Binney, I.C.S., continued to be the officiating Director-General and Secretary from the 1st of Azur till the 19th of Isfandar 1342 F. Mr. T. J. Tasker, O.B.E., I.C.S., worked as the permanent Director-General and Secretary from 20th Isfandar to 21st Ardibehisht 1342 F. and Nawab Rustum Jung Bahadur, Commissioner of Customs, officiated for him from 22nd Ardibehisht till the end of the year.

157. Besides the city of Hyderabad which was administered by the Hyderabad Municipality, the local cess was in force in 64 towns with a population of 7,61,098.

The total income derived from towns increased from Rs. 9,46,411 in 1341 F. to Rs. 10,75,536 in 1342 F. The comparative figures of these two years were as tabulated hereunder :—

Particulars	1341 F.	1342 F.
(1) Receipt from local taxes	6,36,240	7,02,481
(2) Income from other local sources	1,64,228	2,20,370
Total	8,00,468	9,22,851
(3) Grant from General District Local Funds	98,642	68,740
(4) Loans from General Local Funds	52,301	83,945
Total	1,45,943	1,52,685
Grand total	9,46,411	10,75,536

With the exception of item No. 3 all other items indicated an increase. The actual receipts of Town Administration, i.e. item Nos. 1 and 2 rose by 15·3 per cent. from Rs. 8,00,468 to Rs. 9,22,851 which was mainly attributed to better collections. Loans from the General Local Funds increased from Rs. 52,301 to Rs. 83,945 while a decrease was noted under head (3) "Grant from general District Local Funds" from Rs. 98,642 in 1341 F. to Rs. 68,740 in 1342 F. The income under the seven incidences of the Local cess, viz. house tax, light tax, *barbardari patti*, vehicle tax, cotton market, slaughter houses, rent of lands, increased, but the heads which noted a decrease in income were ferries, grain markets, rent of town buildings and water-tax.

Excluding loans and deposits, the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,73,818 against Rs. 7,49,709 representing an increase of Rs. 24,109. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 8,86,343. The comparative figures for 1341 and 1342 F. were as detailed below :—

Particulars	1341 F.	1342 F.
General Administration and collection charges.	9,362	12,576
Roads	1,16,780	1,18,355
Drainage	12,378	8,024
Buildings	44,015	61,290
Water supply	80,011	76,176
Gardens	11,725	9,534
Market and slaughter houses	6,867	6,624
Lighting	1,11,948	1,14,269
Conservancy (<i>safai</i>)	3,36,460	3,25,147
Miscellaneous	20,163	41,823
Total	7,49,709	7,73,818

158. The total income realised from the 7 pie cess collection with the land revenue including other miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 17,20,541 as compared with Rs. 13,80,996 in 1341 F., indicating an increase of Rs. 3,39,545. The total expenditure incurred on the different items detailed below was Rs. 12,33,809 in 1342 F. as compared with Rs. 10,24,745 in 1341 Fasli.

Administration of General
Local Funds.

Particulars	1341 F.	1343 F.
Collection charges paid to village officers ..	60,607	59,923
Administration charges	3,21,777	3,94,713
Roads	1,84,699	3,60,109
Buildings	42,383	73,589
Water supply	29,726	34,982
Conservancy	99,482	1,02,019
Contributions .. ..	..	78,325
Drainage, etc.	1,75,157	..
Miscellaneous	1,10,914	1,30,199
Total ..	10,24,745	12,33,809

The bulk of the expenditure on roads was incurred in the districts of Nanded, Nizamabad and Nalgunda. With the exception of collection charges paid to village officers which showed a decrease, all other items indicated an increase against the corresponding figures of the preceding year.

The closing balance increased by 7·3 per cent. from Rs. 69,34,484 in 1341 Fasli to Rs. 74,39,418. The districts that had a closing balance of more than five lakhs were Osmanabad including *Sarf-i-khas taluqs* (Rs. 8·97 lakhs), Parbhani (Rs. 7·70 lakhs), Nalgunda (Rs. 7·57 lakhs), Nanded (Rs. 6·42 lakhs) and Karimnagar (Rs. 5·60 lakhs). The District Boards were being advised to frame their respective programmes to spend the accumulated balances in the best possible way.

159. Mr. Mohd. Ahmed Mirza continued as the Special Engineer District Water-Works. for the District Water Works during 1342 F.

The Water Works and drainage in Aurangabad and Jalna were completed and sanction was accorded to start the Water Supply and Drainage Schemes of Raichur and Latur. The works in progress were the Jalna Schemes of Water Supply (9·10 lakhs) and Drainage (1·87 lakhs), the Aurangabad Water Supply (4·55 lakhs) and Drainage (2·21 lakhs), the Latur Water Supply (8·00 lakhs) and Drainage (1·45 lakhs) and the Raichur Water Supply (11·05 lakhs) and Drainage (1·75 lakhs), the figures given in brackets representing the estimated cost of the respective works. The total amount spent on these works to the end of 1342 F. was Rs. 20·76 lakhs. Preliminary surveys and investigations were completed in connection with the water supply schemes of Nanded and Nizamabad and the drainage schemes of Gulbarga and Nizamabad. Besides, the department undertook the reconstruction of roads in the Jalna town and the improvement of lanes of the Aurangabad city. It was reported that the maintenance of the Jalna and the Aurangabad Water Works was fully organised and the requisite staff appointed.

The total amount spent on the different works in 1342 F. was Rs. 10·57 lakhs : Rs. 9·71 lakhs on works and Rs. 0·86 lakh on establishment. The expenditure incurred by the department since its establishment in 1338 F. to the end of 1342 F. on the different works aggregated Rs. 24·30 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 17·09 lakhs were spent on the water supply schemes, Rs. 3·91 lakhs on the drainage schemes, Rs. 3·22 lakhs on establishment and Rs. 0·08 lakh on preliminary surveys and investigations.

During the year under report, His Exalted Highness was graciously pleased to perform the opening ceremonies of the Jalna and Aurangabad Water Works on the 31st March and 2nd April 1938 respectively.

SECTION IX.

Hyderabad Municipality.

160. Mr. Meher Ali Fazil continued as the Commissioner of the Hyderabad Municipality during 1342 Fasli.

161. The Municipal Board consisted, as before, of a President, a Dy. President and 25 members, of whom 6 were ex-officio members.

Mr. Pingal Venkat Ramareddy was appointed as Dy. President under section 3 of the Municipal Board. During the year, two senior members of the Board, Messrs. Manik Rao Vithal Rao and Ramchander Naik, Bar.-at-Law resigned and the former was replaced by Moulvi Ahmed Mohiuddin and the latter was re-electd. In order to facilitate work and to effect prompt disposal of cases, a Select Committee of 9 members was formed.

There were 25 meetings of the General Committee (12 ordinary and 13 extraordinary). No meeting of the Working Committee was held, while the Select Committee had in all 88 sittings.

162. Excluding the Military and Sultan Bazaar areas, the total area comprised by the municipality was 80.08 sq. miles with a population of 2,90,327 souls according to the census of 1930.

163. The total income of the Municipality increased from Rs. 10,63,705 to Rs. 11,60,229. Below are given the details of receipts under the different heads in 1341 and 1342 F.—

Particulars	1341 F.		1342 F.	
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government grant	5,37,209	..	6,37,853
Income realised on properties	1,12,246	..	53,137
Taxation	3,54,061	..	4,02,995
Licence fees	60,189	..	66,744
Total Rs.	10,63,705	..	11,60,229

With the exception of income realised on properties which showed a fall, an increased revenue was noted against every other head.

The comparative figures of the detailed expenditure in 1341 and 1342 F. were tabulated as hereunder :—

Particulars	1341 F.		1342 F.	
	Rs.		Rs.	
Public works	2,63,487	..	3,01,078
Sanitation	4,87,684	..	4,64,054
Lighting and workshop	1,19,687	..	1,48,088
Miscellaneous	25,595	..	21,066
Supervision charges	1,48,311	..	1,44,561
Total	10,44,774	..	10,78,842

Decreases were noted against Sanitation, Supervision Charges and Miscellaneous while the remaining heads of expenditure, viz., Public Works, Lighting and Workshop showed increases against the corres-

ponding figures of the preceding year. Besides, large sums were spent by the City Improvement Board and the Drainage Department. The arrears of house tax at the end of 1342 F. was Rs. 3·64 lakhs as compared with Rs. 3·70 lakhs in 1341 F. indicating a net fall of Rs. 6,000.

164. As compared with the preceding year, the general health of the city was not good since there was a fall in the total births (4,266 against 5,301) and a rise in the total deaths (7,841 against 5,801). Though there were only 3 deaths from small-pox and one from cholera, the mortality from plague and fever showed an increase, the former rising from 12 to 614 and the latter from 1,299 to 2,734 while deaths from dysentery were slightly reduced from 260 to 245. Deaths from other diseases increased from 3,729 to 4,244. The temporary establishment sanctioned for the eradication of plague and malaria from the capital took the necessary preventive and precautionary measures to combat these diseases. (The detailed account of the work done by the above establishment will be found in the Section on Sanitation.) The expenditure incurred on the above campaigns was borne equally by the Government and the Municipality, the latter paying Rs. 83,319 as its share which exceeded the figure of the preceding year by Rs. 48,899. The Municipality maintained 153·56 miles of roads at an average cost of Rs. 300 per mile. Besides, it maintained the Public Works Department roads covering a length of 38 miles and 6 furlongs at a cost of Rs. 29,767. Rs. 26,813 were spent on the construction of buildings and Rs. 3,501 on the construction and extension of roads. 28 new drains—11,389·50 ft. long—were constructed at a cost of Rs. 42,967. About 59 miles of roads were lighted by electricity while the length of roads having ordinary lights measured 69 miles.

Altogether 15,222 cases were prosecuted during the year and the fines realised amounted to Rs. 7,032 the corresponding figures of the preceding year being 18,311 cases and Rs. 7,666. Forty-eight fires occurred within the municipal limit in which property worth Rs. 19,906 was destroyed and 2,866 applications were granted for the construction of buildings and additions and alterations to existing ones. 363 licences for the sale of petrol and 3 for the sale of fireworks and gun powder were granted during the year.

During the year, a sum of Rs. 923 was spent on scholarships to the children of the poor and deceased employees of the Municipality as laid down in the Municipal Scholarship Rules.

The Board had proposed certain improvements in the different branches of the Municipality and some of them were sanctioned by the Government during the year.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

SECTION I.

Agriculture.

165. Mr. Nizamuddin Hyder continued as the Officiating Director of Agriculture throughout the year under report.

The Director attended two meetings of the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research held at Simla and Delhi and the meeting of the Animal Husbandry Wing of the Board of Agriculture held at Simla.

166. The Assistant Director of Agriculture in charge of the East Telingana was confirmed as the Deputy Director of Agriculture. Changes in the administration and addition to the executive staff. An independent Horticultural Section was created and it was placed in charge of the Assistant Farm Superintendent on his return from Poona after completing practical training in horticulture who was styled as Horticulturist to the Government and promoted to the second class gazetted rank. A main experimental farm for the East Telingana Division was started at Warangal about the end of 1342 F. and a post of Superintendent created for this farm was filled up from the subordinate agricultural service.

167. The constructive and instructive work done by the department have gained popularity among the agricultural class in particular and the public in general with the result that they were taking the maximum advantage of the varied activities of the department. The main work of the department comprised (a) Research, (b) Experiments (c) Demonstration and Propaganda and (d) Assistance to the Public.

Research.—This work had 4 sections, *viz.*, Botany, Chemistry, Entomology and Animal Husbandry and included investigations of purely technical nature in which attempt was made to accommodate scientific theories into agricultural practice. The object of the botanical section was to breed such types of plants which would give increased outturns of better qualities to the farmer. Plant breeding was in progress in connection with five important crops of the dominion, *viz.*, rice, castor, wheat, *jawar* and cotton. The Economic Botanist was working on rice and castor at the Himayatsagar Farm, and on wheat and *jawar* on the Parbhani farm. The Cotton Research Botanist was working on cotton. Of the several types of rice seeds tried during the year, Himayatsagar Nos. 263 and 504 were successfully demonstrated in villages and were appreciated by the cultivators but they preferred the latter not because it possessed finer grain but because it was a short-seasoned crop and could be grown in both the *abi* and *tabi* seasons. Besides it gave a higher outturn per acre than the local variety. With regard to castor the single plant selection was continued and the expected results would soon be obtained. In the course of experiments it was confirmed that the sex of the castor plant was almost a hereditary character; some seeds were collected from the plants possessing a majority of female flowers and distributed for trial. These trials were said to have proved successful. The selection of pure types of plants for seed was continued. The All-India Scheme of castor breeding was sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, and it was given effect to

from the 1st of April 1934. The work on wheat principally consisted in selecting such types for the irrigation as would give good outturns. Attempts were being made at the Himayatsagar and Parbhani farms to evolve high yielding types for dry tracts. Of the various types of wheat under study, one for irrigated lands and half a dozen for dry cultivation had been isolated which held out prospects of high yields and resistance to rust. Of the different kinds of *kharif* and *rabi jawars* under study, two of the former and seven of the latter seemed to be promising. The establishment charges of the research work on cotton were borne by the Indian Central Cotton Committee. The main work aimed at the improvement of the Hyderabad Gaorani cotton but attention was being paid to a few other varieties also. It was found out that most of the new Gaorani strains yielded more than the ordinary Gaorani Umri, and of these the strain Gaorani No. 4 gave the highest yield with better staple and could resist the *Jassids* and *Sorashin* disease to a considerable extent. Still more advantageous was the new strain No. 44 on account of the length of its staple and its satisfactory ginning percentage; but comparatively it was rather late in maturing. Hence it was thought that the strain No. 44 might suit the north-eastern part of the Gaorani tract. The selected Hyderabad Gaorani seed was multiplied at the Parbhani Farm and distributed to the cultivators adjoining Nanded. Out of the cotton varieties tried for irrigated area under the Nizamsagar canal, three strains of Combodia and one of Dharwar American gave good outturns. Besides, the American varieties of cotton were being tried at the Raichur Farm to see if they suited the area under the proposed Tungabhadra Project.

As the Agricultural Chemist and his assistant were doing work in the Industrial Laboratory in connection with the proposed Tungabhadra and Purna Projects, only scanty chemical work connected with the department was turned out during the year. The analytical work on sugar-cane was carried out with the object of finding out the optimum period of harvest of the crop. The sugar-cane variety Coimbatore 213 had spread rapidly in the Nizamsagar area. Analysis of juice from the cane grown at the Himayatsagar Farm showed that the proper time of harvesting and crushing the cane would be from the second week of December to about the 4th week of March while the optimum period would be the second and third weeks of January, both from the points of view of sucrose content and reducing sugars and the outturn of juice from the cane.

In the field of entomology, investigations to prevent damages done to the crops by insect pests were continued. A general study of some of the more important insect pests by rearing them in the laboratory was made and advice was given to the cultivators regarding the control of different kinds of insect pests. Moreover the control measures were demonstrated practically at a good many places. In order to save the betel-vine crop from the attack of betel-vine bugs, the department was considering to replace the present method of planting and growing the crop by the scientific one, which, if proved successful and practicable, would be recommended to cultivators. It was reported that the loss in the yield of cotton due to pests was about 10 per cent. of the total crop which, in monetary terms, was equal to a loss of about Rs. 50 lakhs every year. The department was finding out ways and means to check the damages done to cotton crop by insects and thus reduce this huge loss sustained annually by the growers of cotton.

As far as the Animal Husbandry work was concerned, there were two cattle breeding farms—one at Himayatsagar under the control of the Agricultural Department and the other at Hingoli in charge of the Veterinary Department, the former was established with the dual object of breeding improved types of cattle for plough work and of improving the yield of milk and the latter for breeding the Deoni type of cattle needed for the heavy cotton soil area of the State. At the Himayatsagar farm there were 2 bulls and 39 cows of the Krishna Valley and 2 bulls and 84 cows of Malvi and these two herds were proposed to be increased to 50 cows. The dairy work of the Himayatsagar farm was so very methodical and scientific that the increased demand for milk could not be met fully by the farm.

The Poultry Farm at the Himayatsagar was maintained with the object of finding out the most suitable breeds of fowls for the climate of the dominion and demonstrating the improved methods of poultry keeping. Several experiments had been tried in this direction and it was found that the White Leghorn breed withstands the climate best of all, the Rhode Island Reds was the next in order. The Austrolorps seemed to feel the summer heat too much and the *Aseel* minds the cold and is a very irregular layer. 320 eggs of pure breeds were distributed on *Batai* system (half partnership) to various poultry keepers and half the chickens hatched out were received by the department. All the birds were reported to be in a healthy condition throughout the year.

Experimental work :—A main experimental farm for the East Telingana was started at Warangal about the end of the year under report. There was also a main farm at Parbhani for the *Mahrattwara* Districts. Besides, there were 5 Government Farms in the West *Telingana* Division—3 experimental farms at Himayatsagar, Sangareddy and Rudrur, one demonstration farm at Mahbubnagar and one poultry farm at Himayatsagar. These farms were utilised for testing the promising results obtained from research and for finding out how far they were practicable and economical on a field scale.

Improved varieties of crop and improved methods of cultivation, rotation, manuring, etc., which had proved profitable elsewhere were also tested with regard to their adaptability to local conditions. The works connected with the field crops were carried out on Government Farms.

Horticultural works were carried out at the Government gardens at Sangareddy, Himayatsagar and Parbhani. A small plantation was started at the Raichur Experimental Farm and another was being started at the Warangal main farm. During the year, an independent horticultural section was created and placed under the newly appointed Horticulturist to Government. Both the experimental and advisory work was being organised and extended. Some new varieties of fruit trees were obtained and added to the present plantation comprising a number of varieties of mango, grape, sapodilla, fig, pine-apple, citrus, grape-fruit, guavas, pomegranates, plantains, date-palm and *papayas*. Many varieties of vegetables both local and foreign were grown and some of them did better than last year. A small plantation of betel-vine was established at the Himayatsagar garden with the object of finding out the best method of growing this crop free from insect pest and diseases. Some trials for improving the local variety of the date-palm were made on trees belonging to private people, by crossing them with pollen obtained from trees of better varieties, which proved successful. Regular nurseries for the supply of plants, cuttings, suckers, etc., were established at all the plantations, and a start was made to meet public demands.

Demonstration and Propaganda.—The aim of the department was to improve the agriculture of the country by means of demonstrations and propaganda. The work for the time being was confined to 9 out of 16 districts in the State. Besides, there were 4 aided farms—one each in the districts of Mahbubnagar and Warangal and 2 in the Nanded district, where improved varieties of crops were grown for the purpose of demonstration. Three more aided farms were also sanctioned during the year for the Warangal district. Although it was an adamant task to persuade the stubborn agriculturists who were hereditarily conservative to adopt up-to-date scientific methods in the cultivations of their lands, yet the department succeeded through indefatigable labours in convincing them of the usefulness of these methods by holding practical demonstrations on their own plots with regard to the principal crops (*viz.*, rice, wheat, *jawar* and cotton) of the State in particular and other rotational crops in general. There were in all 967 demonstration plots in the State : 388 in the West *Telingana* division, 288 in the East *Telingana* division, 208 in the Godavari division and 88 in the Karnatic division. Different varieties of such of the crops that gave higher

yields with less labour and less expense, were recommended to the cultivators, viz., the Coimbatore No. 213 of sugar-cane, the Kanke 17 and Spanish Pea-nut of ground-nuts, the Cawnpore Awne of *bajira*, the Pusa No. 4 of wheat, the Banila, Verum, Jayawant and Gadag No. 1 cottons. Besides, different kinds of manures and implements were demonstrated and recommended to the cultivators. The cultivators were also shown by practical methods how to save their crops from Red Hairy Caterpillars and Castor-Semi-Loopers.

Practical demonstrations were conducted as regards the preparation of manures and the up-to-date agricultural implements. Demonstrations on a modest scale accompanied with lectures and samples of improved seeds, manures and implements were arranged at fairs, *Urs* and *Jatras* and other important public gatherings. Even a large number of small demonstrations were arranged in almost all the districts. The improved methods of cultivation were explained to the cultivators by practical demonstration on the Government farms including soil management, use of improved implements, manuring, growing of crops, seeds, etc. Such demonstrations were held at Mahbubnagar, Sangareddy and Parbhani in the *Kharif* season, at Rudrur in the *Rabi* season and at the Himayatsagar Farm in both the *kharif* and *rabi* seasons.

Notwithstanding the above demonstrations, six printed leaflets in Urdu and Telugu languages, describing improved varieties of crops, improved methods of cultivation, improved manures and implements as well as the methods of dealing with the most common insect pests were distributed in large numbers free of cost in both the *Telingana* Divisions. The departmental officers also contributed articles on different agricultural subjects to the Hyderabad Farmer Magazine of the Hyderabad Farming Association. This kind of literature was much appreciated by the public and its demand had been increasing every year.

The aforesaid varied activities of the department had undoubtedly not only proved successful in the gradual removal of conservatism inherited by the cultivators from time immemorial but they were being convinced on their own fields of the manifold advantages derived by adopting scientific methods of cultivation with the result that the cultivators in particular and the public in general had begun taking interest in the departmental activities and applying their energies to get the maximum benefit from up-to-date methods of cultivation as periodically notified by the department.

Assistance to the Public.—This head comprised rural development, water supply, cactus destruction, tractor ploughing, bunding and supply of agricultural stores. The schemes connected with the rural development were financed by the Government Industrial Trust Fund and controlled by the Agricultural Department. At present the development centre was fixed at Patancharu and propaganda work was carried out in 15 villages round about the centre by lantern lectures, shows and practical demonstrations. At the centre, scientific methods of poultry keeping, goat keeping, kitchen gardening, flower growing and cultivation of field crops were demonstrated. Eggs, birds, seeds and seedlings of vegetables were distributed free to the villages. A museum was maintained at the centre containing articles connected with rural uplift. Seven village associations were organised in connection with sanitation, health and education. Four night adult schools were opened during the year and 60 per cent. of the students had learnt simple reading and writing and in order to cultivate a taste for reading, a reading room and a circulating library were established. Besides, a Co-operative Thrift Society and a Co-operative Honey Sale Depot were started. By means of practical demonstrations the villagers were shown how to keep the village sites and drains clean and how to protect their wells and were convinced of the usefulness of improved implements, improved varieties of crop, and improved kinds of manures. The villagers were advised on the proper upkeep of cattle and castration of undesirable bulls and were trained in combating the epidemics. In the field of industries, the introduction

of fly-shuttle looms was begun and the weavers were trained in their use with the result that 6 weavers purchased the improved looms which were being used by them. These improvements were attributed to the efforts of the Superintendent whose services were borrowed from the Young Men's Christian Association, Coimbatore.

In all 86 applications were received for finding out suitable sites for the sinking of wells and 71 of them were attended to. The number of sites that had to be tested was 1,344 and 71 of them were selected: 42 sites were meant for sinking new wells, 22 for deepening old wells for increased water supply and 7 for boring. During the year only 4 wells were sunk, two were under construction and the remaining 36 could not be attempted by the owners on account of economic depression. 22 old wells were examined and the 14 wells that were deepened got an increased quantity of water. Boring work was done at 18 different places in the dominion, the number of bores put down being 56 and 84 per cent. of the latter turned out successful. It was reported that owing to trade depression much work could not be done in this direction. Besides, one power pump and 19 hand pumps were installed and 12 existing pumps were repaired. The cultivators were also advised in the selection of engines and pumps and their fittings.

Cactus bushes which were destructive to good cultivable areas of land could not be totally rooted out. The introduction of the Cochineal insect to destroy them proved very successful in the city as well as in districts. The demand for the supply of the above insect was on the increase to meet which nurseries were established at the district headquarters such as Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Nizamabad, Medak and Bidar.

Tractor ploughing was continued on the contract system with the object of removing the deep rooted grass from the fields of cultivators which could not be destroyed by their implements. This work was done in the Raichur district by Messrs. Burmah Shell & Co., which ploughed 1,016 acres by employing six Lanz Crude Oil Tractors. Besides, 327 acres of land were ploughed in the Parbhani district. All expenses connected with it were financed by the Government Industrial Trust Fund.

The major portion of the Karnatic lands particularly in the Raichur district being very unlevel and full of ravines and a large proportion of rain falling in such sites, making its way to lower lands, the lands were rendered poorer for the production of crops. Embankments and waste weirs were designed to put a stop to this evil. A trained officer was deputed to the Raichur district for advising and helping the cultivators in the construction of *bunds*. Four such schemes were started during the year and two of them were completed.

Improved seeds, manures and implements were mostly supplied on the *Tacavi* system which was very much appreciated by the cultivators. Different seeds weighing 34.27 lakhs lbs. were supplied during the year and the area cultivated with these measured 1.97 lakhs acres, of which the area cultivated by Gaorani cotton seeds in the Godavari division was 1.72 lakhs acres and by Gadag No. 1 in the Karnatic Division was 2,686 acres. Distribution of cotton seed in the Raichur district was financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee where Jayawant and Gadag No. 1 varieties were being introduced. Seed of Banilla cotton was distributed in the Aurangabad district and of Verum in the Parbhani district. Seeds of Bajra and Paddy varieties and sets of sugar-cane varieties were mostly distributed in the *Telingana*, wheat in the Godavari division and ground-nuts in all the divisions. Besides, plants, cuttings, suckers, etc., of fruit, timber and flower trees were supplied. Five kinds of manures, *viz.*, Nicifos, Ammonium Sulphate, Superphosphate, Sodium Nitrate and Castor cake were supplied by the department and they weighed 1.21 lakhs lbs. which would cover 691 acres.

The total number of improved agricultural implements distributed among the cultivators during the year was 460 and 228 of them were iron

ploughs. Of the remaining, those that numbered more than 20, were Spares (54), Bullock power cane mill (45), Plough chain (35), Persian Wheel (20), Gur making pan (19). Out of the total implements, 112 were consumed in the West *Telingana* division, 89 in the East *Telingana* division, 140 in the Godavari division, 101 in the Karnatic division and 18 in the Machinery section. Had it not been for the economic depression that very much crippled the cultivators financially, the demand for improved agricultural implements would have been still greater.

168. Surveys connected with the poultry keeping industry and fruit growing industry were completed, the report of the former was in the press and that of the latter was printed and published. The surveys of the cotton crop in the *Mahratwara* tract was in progress and this was financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

169. The Oil-engine Class was continued under the supervision of the Machinery Section. The number of students who attended the class during the year was 19, of whom 18 passed out successfully. This class turned out 71 trained engine drivers since its inception five years ago. To meet the growing demand for trained *malis* in the State, a class was opened at the Himayatsagar farm. Practical training was given in all operations connected with the growing of fruits, vegetables and flowers. Six students passed out during the year and 11 were admitted. The total number of students in the class at the end of Teer 1342 Fasli was 10. Similar classes were started at the gardens attached to the main experimental farms at Parbhani, Raichur and Warangal. Sanction was accorded during the year to the establishment of the farmers' classes at the departmental farms of Himayatsagar, Parbhani, and Rudrur. These classes will be started when residential buildings for the students are ready.

Scholarships to 3 new students were granted for an agricultural graduate course in the Poona and Nagpur Agricultural Colleges. In all, 10 scholars were at present studying in the above institutions. Besides, there were five students studying in the Agricultural School at Gorakpur (U.P.)

170. There were four associations, *viz.*, Hyderabad Farming Association, Hyderabad Poultry Association, Co-operative Cotton Sale Societies and Co-operative Implements Sale Society. These associations were reported to have been doing good work in their respective spheres.

171. The Cotton Cultivation and Transport Act maintained and improved the standard of cotton grown in the protected areas—the *Gaorani* area in the north and the *Kumpta* area in the south by prohibiting the import of inferior cotton into these areas. Nanded is the chief market for the *Gaorani* area. The average amount of premium which the cultivators of pure cotton received during the year was Rs. 10-12-2. The total arrivals in the market during the year were 38,820 bales of lint, of which 4,089 bales were of mixed cotton *i.e.*, about 90 per cent. were pure *Gaorani*. This showed how the act had helped in purifying the *Gaorani* cotton. Similar arrangements were said to have been made at Umri and Latur.

172. A scheme of enquiry into cost of cultivation of the cotton crop financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was put into effect during the year, and the work was in progress in the Nanded district. Besides, the three schemes financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee were in operation in the State, *viz.*, (1) Cotton Research (Botanical) Scheme, Parbhani, (2) Cotton Survey Scheme, Parbhani and (3) Cotton Seed Distribution and Extension Scheme, Raichur.

173. The total cost of the department for 1342 F. was Rs. 855,275 as compared with Rs. 7,28,809 in the preceding year.

Cost.

SECTION II.

Weather and Crops.

174. The rainy season in the State commences in Amardad (June), the ninth month of the official year. Consequently, the principal harvests of a Fasli year follow the monsoons of the preceding year.

Rainfall.

The following tables show the rainfall, month by month, for the monsoon period, Amardad 1341 Fasli (June 1932) to Thir 1342 F. (May 1933).

<i>South-west monsoon</i>		<i>Inches</i>	
Amardad 1341 F. (June	1932)	..	5.62
Sherwar	„ (July „)	..	9.28
Meher	„ (August „)	..	6.56
Aban	„ (September „)	..	4.72
Total for south-west monsoon		..	26.18
<i>North-east monsoon.</i>			
Azur 1342 F. (October 1932)		..	2.56
Dai	„ (November „)	..	1.60
Total for north-east monsoon		..	4.16
<i>Intermediate Period.</i>			
Bahman 1342 to Thir 1342 F. (December 1932 to May 1933)	..	..	6.58
Total for the year		..	36.92

175. The average rainfall during the monsoon period (1341-1342 F.) in the dominion was 36.92 inches as compared with 39.22 inches in the preceding year, the normal being 28.81 inches annually. The south-west monsoon commenced late by about a fortnight, i.e., at the end of Amerdad (June) when there was scarcity of water in some parts of the Parbhani, Gulbarga, Nalgonda, Osmanabad and Raichur districts while fodder supply was inadequate in the last two districts as well as in those of Nanded and Adilabad. Besides, cattle diseases were also prevalent in parts of 8 out of 16 districts. The first instalment of the monsoon was moderate to heavy in all the districts except Raichur and Mahbubnagar. In the month of Sherewar (July) heavy rains occurred in most of the Telingana districts but the prolonged rains not only retarded sowings but proved harmful to the young crops in certain districts. The *Kharif* crop sprouted well and grew vigorously and was generally free from insect ravages except in parts of the Warangal district. The monsoon became weak at the beginning of Meher (August) and the whole of that month only light to moderate showers fell. It was a relief to the water-logged crops and facilitated the weeding of the *kharif* cereals and pulses grew luxuriantly. Certain pulse varieties were harvested in Aban (September) in some parts of the districts of Gulbarga, Bidar and Medak. Thus the total rainfall during the four months of South-west monsoon from Amardad (June) to the end of Aban (September) was 26.18 inches which was less than that of the preceding year by 6.84 inches.

The north-east monsoon with 4.16 inches of rains in the months of Azur (October) and Dai (November) was irregular. It was characterised by heavy falls in some parts, and by light and sporadic showers in a few others. The germination and growth of the *rabi* crops was satisfactory except for the infestation of insects in certain parts of Karimnagar and want of sufficient sub-soil moisture in the district of Raichur. Harvesting commenced early in Farwardi and continued uninterrupted. The cultivation of late paddy (or *Tabi* crop) was begun at the proper time in the third week of Bahman 1342 F. The water supply being sufficient during the intervening period (December 1932 to May 1933), the transplantation and irrigation of the crop were proceeded with under normal condition and nothing untoward affected it till it was harvested in Khurdad 1342 Fasli.

176. The area and estimated outturn of the principal crops as compared with the figures of the preceding year were as stated under :—

Crops	1841 F.		1842 F.	
	Area in acres	Outturn	Area in acres	Outturn
Cotton	86,48,948	Bales 5,09,418 Tons	86,01,645	Bales 5,88,891 Tons
Wheat	18,67,146	1,61,498	18,00,699	1,68,828
Rice	10,99,905	8,89,870	9,97,242	2,92,550
<i>Jawar</i>	94,64,087	10,17,066	98,56,201	12,75,868
Tobacco	78,046	16,276	76,249	17,694
Sesamum	5,07,829	28,662	6,00,640	85,176
Linseed	8,06,440	22,987	2,69,272	18,211
Mustard	9,618 (Revised)	878 (Revised)	10,220	844
Castor	8,55,672	68,408	8,87,882	60,796
Ground-nut	7,74,796	2,18,289	11,18,089	8,19,949
Miscellaneous oil-seeds	(Revised) 4,48,688	(Revised) 18,615	5,54,680	15,815
Sugar-cane	85,898	64,564	40,212	75,774

The outturns under cotton, wheat, *jawar* and tobacco, were higher but their acreages were less than in the preceding year, while in the case of mustard, it was quite the reverse. Both the acreages and outturns were less than in 1841 F. in the case of rice, linseed and castor, and more acreage and more outturns were the aspects of the sesamum, ground-nut, miscellaneous oil-seeds and sugar-cane.

177. Wheat, rice and *jawar* steadily declined in prices. At the beginning of the agricultural year their respective rates were $8\frac{1}{2}$, $7\frac{1}{4}$ and 15 *seers* per *O. S. rupee* as against 9, $8\frac{3}{4}$ and $19\frac{1}{2}$ *seers* respectively at the end of the year.

SECTION III.

Co-operative Societies.

178. Mr. Syed Fazalulla, H.C.S., continued as the Registrar throughout the year under report.

Control.

179. Notwithstanding the heavy rains throughout the dominion which damaged the *kharif* crop particularly in the *Marathwadi* districts and restricted the yield of cotton to eleven annas in the rupee, the prospect to the agriculturist was on the whole not disappointing, had it not been for the continued effect of the world economic depression, the general decline in commodity prices and the steep-fall in land values. The conjoint effect of these economic factors was reflected in the repayments by the societies to the central banks and by the members to the former. Greater attention had to be devoted to enable the movement to withstand the economic strain, while restriction on fresh registration had naturally to be imposed. In the face of such a severe economic depression, the department could organise 134 new societies against 127 in the preceding year. Eleven old societies were cancelled, the net increase being 123 which comprised 2 central banks, 116 agricultural societies and 5 non-agricultural societies. Including 22 societies of the Administered Areas, the total number of institutions of the different kinds in the State was 2,554, of which one was a Dominion Bank, one was a Central Co-operative Union, 35 were central banks, 2,130 were agricultural societies and 387 were non-agricultural societies. With an increase in societies, there was a corresponding increase in the total membership and the working capital. The total members of all societies numbered 75,596, an increase of 3,471 over the figure of the preceding year : 43,631 belonged to the agricultural societies, 25,878 to the non-agricultural societies, 4,364 to the central banks, 1,275 to the Co-operative Union Hyderabad and 448 to the Dominion Bank. The working capital showed an increase of Rs. 1.88 lakhs, from 229.31 lakhs in 1341 F. to 231.19 lakhs in 1342 F. This increase was shared by the central banks, the agricultural and non-agricultural societies including those in the Administered Areas except the Dominion Bank which noted a fall of 3.92 lakhs in the working capital. It was noted that the owned capital of the movement exclusive of the societies in the Administered Areas increased from Rs. 77.83 lakh to Rs. 83.74 lakhs, i.e., by nearly 6 lakhs while the borrowed capital (deposits and loans) went down from Rs. 144.04 lakhs to Rs. 140.30 lakhs. The fall in the borrowed capital was due to the fact that the banks and societies had to be cautious in advancing fresh loans because of the fall in the land values and the reduced repaying capacity of the members. The rise in the owned capital was a welcome sign as it enabled the institutions to set apart a sum of Rs. 4½ lakhs out of Rs. 6 lakhs to swell the reserves.

180. The main work of the Union was the dissemination of co-operative knowledge and expansion of the movement. The Central Co-operative Union. Union controlled the societies by employing 76 supervisors and 18 sub-inspectors whose salaries and allowances were met from the supervision fees. The individual membership of the Union was 117 against 109 in the preceding year while the number of affiliated societies remained the same as in 1341 Fasli, i.e., 1,177. The Union's objective in imparting education to the members proved fruitful as the institutions were able to realise the financial needs of the Union and raised funds to meet its requirements amounting to Rs. 8,192 which exceeded the figure of the preceding year by Rs. 3,435. Besides, it got from Government a grant of Rs. 15,000 to meet the recurring expenditure together with a sum of Rs. 3,000 sanctioned for the purchase of furniture. But for the economic storm that has been sweeping the world over and adversely affecting the co-operative movement, the Union would have long ago become a self-supporting institution. Till the disappearance of the present slump, the Union has had to count upon the State grant-in-aid to continue its useful work.

As usual, the co-operative officers' training classes were held for two months and were attended by 19 officers of the department and 32 private candidates. Of them, 19 came out successful at the examination. The officers entertained for co-operative propaganda gave magic lantern lectures in 210 villages and held training classes of *Panchayatdars* and members of

village societies at 46 different centres in the districts of Bir, Aurangabad, Medak, Karimnagar and Gulburga. The Union continued to devote its attention to rural reconstruction and deputed one of its trained officers to work at the Patancharu rural welfare centre, where he did much useful work in popularising poultry farming, gardening and adult education in the adjacent villages.

With the assistance of the co-operators, a divisional conference was held at Aurangabad under the presidentship of Mr. Syed Mohammad Mehdi, Secretary to the Executive Council of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government. The conference was well attended by the representatives of societies from all over the division and it proved very resourceful for the guidance of co-operators in solving the complicated problems presented to them in the successful working of the movement. The Union also celebrated the Tenth All-India Co-operators' day in the Hyderabad City under the chairmanship of Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur, the Chief Justice of Hyderabad. It was also celebrated all over the dominion by the central banks and prominent societies.

181. There was no change in the total members of the Dominion Bank, being 448. An increase of 9·3 per cent. was noted in the working capital, Rs. 45·64 lakhs as against Rs. 41·73 lakhs in 1341 F. Deposits received during the year decreased from Rs. 24·07 lakhs to Rs. 20·44 lakhs while repayments totalled Rs. 24·50 lakhs. The fluid resources maintained to meet deposits were also reduced from Rs. 36·12 lakhs in 1341 F. to Rs. 32·05 lakhs in 1342 Fasli. There was an increase in loans advanced to banks and societies and in those recovered during the year. The former increased from Rs. 11·30 lakhs to Rs. 13·68 lakhs and the latter from Rs. 8·13 lakhs to 16·21 lakhs. The total loans due to the Dominion Bank by individuals, banks and societies at the end of the year was Rs. 25·86 lakhs as compared with Rs. 26·29 lakhs in the preceding year. Thus the total interest received during the year was Rs. 4·03 lakhs, leaving outstandings of Rs. 2·32 lakhs. The total assets of the Dominion Bank were Rs. 44·78 lakhs while its liabilities amounted to Rs. 43·62 lakhs, resulting in a net profit of Rs. 1·16 lakhs. More than half of its profit for the year was carried to various reserves and the reserve for doubtful debts which rose to 1½ lakhs. The aggregate amount of the different reserves during the last five years increased from 2¼ lakhs to nearly 5½ lakhs or double of what they were at the end of 1337 Fasli. It was noted that the Dominion Bank had managed to strengthen its financial position in the face of adverse conditions and its position in relation to its liability to depositors was strong. Its finances could be confidently compared with those of the neighbouring provincial banks of Madras, Bombay and the Central Provinces.

182. Two new central banks were registered during the year—one at Kopbal (Nawab Salar Jung's State) and the other at Nagarkurnool in the Mahbubnagar district. The number of central banks thus went up from 33 to 35. There was a slight increase in the membership—4,294 against 4,014. The individual members numbered 2,097 and the remaining 2,197 pertained to societies, the figures for the preceding year being 1,868 and 2,146 respectively. The working capital increased from Rs. 62·60 lakhs to Rs. 64·02 lakhs, showing a rise of Rs. 1·42 lakhs which was shared by its component parts such as reserve, shares, deposits and Government loans while against other borrowings a decrease of Rs. 1¼ lakhs was noted. The reserve and contingent funds increased from Rs. 5·74 lakhs in 1341 F. to Rs. 7·18 lakhs in 1342 F. and this was attributed to the continued policy of the central banks inaugurated 5 years ago in husbanding their resources in order to withstand contingencies and the resultant effect of the prevailing economic depression. The paid up shares of these banks underwent a small increase of a quarter lakh and stood at Rs. 10·86 lakhs. Deposits also registered an increase from Rs. 22·84 lakhs to Rs. 23·13 lakhs. Loans on the other hand decreased by about 1¼ lakhs (20·53 lakhs against Rs. 21·76 lakhs) while Government loans went up by Rs. 68,192 to Rs. 2·82 lakhs. The central banks with a working

capital of more than three lakhs were those of Sangareddy (Rs. 6·72 lakhs), Gulbarga (Rs. 5·29 lakhs), Aurangabad (Rs. 5·20 lakhs), Raichur (Rs. 5·03 lakhs), Medak (Rs. 3·63 lakhs), Nalgonda (Rs. 3·43 lakhs), the Mission Bank, Jalna (Rs. 3·22 lakhs), and Mahbubnagar (Rs. 3·08 lakhs). The Bidar, Yadgir, Bhongir, Suriapet, Hingoli, Warangal and Jalna central banks had individually a working capital of more than two lakhs. Loans raised by central banks from the Dominion Bank decreased from Rs. 4·32 lakhs in 1341 F. to Rs. 3·97 lakhs in 1342 F. Repayments to the Dominion Bank showed an improvement—Rs. 5·21 lakhs against Rs. 4·08 lakhs. The outstandings to their credit at the end of 1342 F. aggregated Rs. 20·53 lakhs. To keep pace with the general economic slump, the central banks were reluctant to advance loans to societies unless they were satisfied about their repayments, which resulted in a fall in the sum advanced as fresh loans—Rs. 2·60 lakhs against Rs. 3·71 lakhs in the preceding year. Considering the continued fall in the prices of agricultural commodities, the sum collected towards the recovery of loans (principal and interest) was not disappointing. The collections towards principal increased from Rs. 3·64 lakhs to Rs. 3·94 lakhs and that towards the interest from Rs. 4·20 lakhs to Rs. 7·04 lakhs. Outstanding principal against the societies and interest due by them showed a fall, the former decreased from Rs. 54·10 lakhs to Rs. 52·80 lakhs and the latter from Rs. 11·90 lakhs to Rs. 10·99 lakhs.

The total assets of all the central banks combined aggregated Rs. 68·32 lakhs while their liabilities totalled Rs. 67·37 lakhs, returning a net profit of Rs. 95,000. With the exception of the mission bank, Jalna that suffered a loss of Rs. 23,716 all other banks gained in their respective annual transactions. The banks that got a profit of more than ten thousand were those of Mahbubnagar, Warangal and Gulbarga and those that had a profit of more than five thousand were those of Jalna, Nizamabad, Aurangabad, Nanded, Bir, Bhongir, Nalgonda, and Sangareddy and Parbhani. A comparison of the financial statistics at the commencement of the economic depression, *i.e.*, early in 1338 Fasli with those of 1342 F. and the efforts made by the banks to increase their resources by conserving a major portion of their profits for contingent loss on account of bad and doubtful debts would be very interesting. During the quinquennium period ending 1342 F. though the working capital had showed a reduction (Rs. 72·95 lakhs to Rs. 64·02 lakhs) yet the reserves, built out of their annual profits were trebled (Rs. 7·88 lakhs against Rs. 2·87 lakhs). New loans during this period amounted to Rs. 36·85 lakhs while liabilities in deposits showed a considerable reduction (Rs. 23·13 lakhs against Rs. 38·80 lakhs). Loans from the Dominion Bank increased by about Rs. 4½ lakhs and amounted to Rs. 20·53 lakhs while the Government loan was reduced from Rs. 3·44 lakhs to Rs. 2·81 lakhs.

183. The movement continued to be predominantly of the designated character. In consequence of restrictions imposed on fresh registrations, the total number of agricultural credit societies newly registered numbered 122, while that of those dissolved was six. The number of working societies at the end of the year increased from 2,014 to 2,130. The districts in which the largest number of societies was organised were Gulbarga (21), Nanded (17), Bidar (16), Osmanabad (10) and Mominabad (9). The membership of societies increased from 42,100 to 43,631. The total working capital rose from Rs. 36·87 lakhs to Rs. 88·13 lakhs. Except shares and undistributed profits which increased from Rs. 13·68 lakhs to Rs. 16·97 lakhs and from Rs. 3·28 lakhs to Rs. 4·01 lakhs respectively, all other items of the working capital such as reserves, deposits and loans showed a decrease. The fall in reserves was due to the distribution of accumulated profits among the members of the societies that had completed their first ten years and that in deposits and loans was attributed to the societies having continued to discharge their debts without incurring fresh liabilities from outside. Fresh loans borrowed from the central banks were about 50 per cent. less than in the preceding year, Rs. 2·40 lakhs against Rs. 4·60 lakhs while payments to banks with regard

to principal, interest and share combined indicated a slight improvement (Rs. 9·25 lakhs against Rs. 8·03 lakhs). Outstandings of banks including interest at the end of the year aggregated Rs. 59·39 lakhs as compared with Rs. 60·53 lakhs. That the societies had taken every possible precaution in advancing fresh loans to members was proved by the fact that the total sum advanced was less than the preceding sum by Rs. 1·22 lakhs and amounted to Rs. 2·48 lakhs. The total collection towards principal, interest and shares showed some improvement—Rs. 11·24 lakhs against Rs. 10·08 lakhs. Outstandings of principal and interest against the members at the end of 1342 F. stood at Rs. 92·42 lakhs as compared with Rs. 91·68 lakhs in the preceding year. Every effort was being made by the department to realise these overdues as early as possible. The details of the assets and liabilities of these societies were as shown hereunder :—

<i>Assets.</i>		<i>Liabilities.</i>	
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash in hand ..	67,660	Loans and deposits } from members }	2,38,972
Investment (market-value) ..	5,26,883	Loans and deposits } from non-members }	9,867
Loans due by individuals ..	64,08,474	Suspense ..	392
Loans and deposits by } banks and societies }	1,48,082	Loans from central banks ..	48,83,311
Interests recoverable .	28,45,729	Loans from societies ..	13,065
Present value of stock .	1,598	Loans from Govt. ..	38,149
Other items ..	1,87,604	Share capital ..	16,96,571
		Interest payable ..	10,19,820
		Cost of management ..	436
		Other items ..	39,214
		Reserve fund ..	14,41,162
		Undistributed profit } and other funds }	4,87,325
		Net profit ..	3,12,746
Total ..	1,01,81,030	Total ..	1,01,81,030

The total assets aggregated Rs. 1,01,81,030 against the total liabilities of Rs. 98,68,284, yielding a net profit of Rs. 3,12,746.

184. The non-agricultural societies rose in number from 363 to 365, their membership from 16,640 to 17,262 and their total working capital from Rs. 27·20 lakhs to Rs. 29·43 lakhs. The increase in the working capital was shared by its component parts. The owned capital (Reserve fund and Shares combined) went up to Rs. 19·48 lakhs, the figure for the preceding year being Rs. 18·05 lakhs. During the year, the societies borrowed Rs. 1·87 lakhs from the central banks and paid off Rs. 2·21 lakhs, the outstandings of bank loans towards principal and interest combined stood at Rs. 5·84 lakhs as compared with Rs. 5·14 lakhs in the preceding year. They issued fresh loans amounting to Rs. 18·29 lakhs as against Rs. 15·99 lakhs, while the total recoveries from the members towards principal, interest and shares aggregated Rs. 21·82 lakhs which was an improvement on the collections of the preceding year totalling Rs. 19·20 lakhs. The overdues, however, rose from Rs. 25·18 lakhs in 1341 F. to Rs. 27·13 lakhs in 1342 Fasli.

Of all kinds of societies coming under this head, *viz.*, salary-earners, weavers, urban banks, cotton sales, stores and miscellaneous, the progress of the movement was the most satisfactory among the salary-earners whose

societies numbered 221 with a membership of 12,534 as against 217 societies and 12,014 members in the preceding year. Their working capital rose from Rs. 18·12 lakhs in 1341 F. to Rs. 20·04 lakhs in 1342 F. An increase was noted in the advances to members (Rs. 15·58 lakhs against Rs. 13·30 lakhs) as well as in the collections made during the year towards principal, interest and shares which totalled Rs. 18·00 lakhs as compared with Rs. 15·40 lakhs in the year before. Amounts owed by the members to the societies at the end of the year towards principal and interest totalled Rs. 18·91 lakhs as against Rs. 17·12 lakhs in the year before.

Next to the salary-earners, the weavers' societies were the largest in number, *i.e.*, 72, but owing to the organisations of mills they could not get on with their industry for some years past and were incapacitated financially to such an extent that they hardly got sufficient living to repay loans regularly. In order to improve their condition the department had been supplying them with improved looms to replace the old handlooms. A fall was noted in their working capital, Rs. 2·39 lakhs against Rs. 2·48 lakhs while the owned capital was a little above that of the preceding year having gone up from Rs. 0·98 lakh to Rs. 1·02 lakhs.

The total assets of the non-agricultural societies was Rs. 33·03 lakhs while their aggregate liabilities amounted to Rs. 31·55 lakhs, yielding a profit of Rs. 1·48 lakhs. The details of assets and liabilities were as given hereunder :—

<i>Assets.</i>		<i>Liabilities.</i>	
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash in hand ..	1,23,042	Loans and deposits from members. }	3,08,666
Investment (market value) ..	79,774	Loans and deposits from non-members. }	71,424
Loans due by members.	24,60,626	Loans from banks ..	4,82,841
Loans and deposits by banks and societies..	1,49,850	Loans from societies ..	54,400
Interest due by members	2,72,551	Government Loan ..	77,222
Present value of stock .	1,55,066	Share capital paid up ..	16,36,083
Other items ..	62,548	Interest payable ..	60,907
		Cost of management ..	4,045
		Other items ..	21,612
		Reserve fund ..	3,12,015
		Other funds ..	29,858
		Undistributed profit ..	96,348
		Net profit	1,48,036
Total ..		Total ..	
33,03,457		33,03,457	

185. The number of societies in the *Paighas* was the same as in the preceding year being 63 agricultural and 8 non-agricultural societies. Their membership was 1,601 and 218 respectively. The agricultural societies neither borrowed any amount from the central banks nor advanced any loans to the members during the year, while the central banks were paid Rs. 19,278 towards principal, interest and shares and had an outstanding of Rs. 1,65,743 towards principal and Rs. 42,978 towards interest. The total collections from the members amounted to Rs. 28,991 while loans outstanding against them totalled Rs. 3·91 lakhs. The working capital of these agricultural societies was Rs. 3·49 lakhs and about 50 per cent. of it represented the owned capital. It was reported that the working of the societies was not at all satisfactory.

186. Three new societies were registered during the year, raising the total number from 19 to 21 with an increase in the members from 7,618 to 8,541 and the working capital from Rs. 7·00 lakhs to Rs. 7·89 lakhs and 83·8 per cent. of the latter sum represented the owned capital (shares and reserves combined). Of all the societies, the Nizam's State Railway Society was by far the biggest and strongest society working in the Administered Areas with a membership of 5,557 and a working capital of Rs. 5·32 lakhs. The second biggest society was the Prudential Co-operative Society which had 734 members on its roll and a working capital of Rs. 1·62 lakhs. The Police Society, the Public Servants' Society and the Kirana Co-operative Stores and Pioneer Co-operative Stores came next in order.

The total assets and liabilities of the societies were as detailed below :—

<i>Assets</i>		<i>Liabilities</i>	
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash in hand ..	27,517	Loans and deposits	
Investment ..	3,247	from members and	
Loans due by individuals ..	7,62,156	non members ..	5,05,561
Do do banks	40,628	Loans from banks and	
Interest due ..	..	societies ..	..
Present value of stock	4,754	Government loan ..	17,600
Other items ..	28,730	Share capital paid up ..	2,22,513
		Interest due ..	5,010
		Other items ..	29,247
		Cost of management ..	19,058
		Reserve funds ..	43,121
		Other funds ..	2,243
		Undistributed profit ..	2,063
		Net profit ..	32,354
Total ..	8,78,765	Total ..	8,78,762

Thus the total assets amounted to Rs. 8,78,765 while liabilities aggregated Rs. 8,46,411, yielding a net profit of Rs. 32,354.

187. The total cost of department was Rs. 3,74,550 as compared with Rs. 3,29,094 lakhs in the preceding year.

SECTION IV.

Trade.

188. The total trade of the dominion increased by 9·26 per cent. from 23·48 crores in 1341 F. to 25·66 crores in 1342 F. Imports and Exports. The aggregate value of imports decreased by 5·63 per cent. (12·60 crores against 13·36 crores) while that of exports increased by 28·91 per cent. (13·06 crores against 10·13 crores). The exports exceeded the imports by 0·46 crore, while in the preceding year the imports were in excess of the exports by 3·23 crores. Out of the total value of imports (12·60 crores), 10·48 crores related to dutiable merchandise, 1·02 crores to duty free merchandise, 0·80 crore to duty free articles imported for Government departments, collieries and charitable institutions and 0·30 crore to Railway Stores. The total value of exported commodities (13·06 crores) comprised dutiable and duty free merchandise, the former valued at 11·80 crores and the latter at 1·26 crores. Marked decreases were noted in the imports under grain, precious metals, fruits and vegetables, hides and skins, railway plant and rolling stock, machinery and mill work, salt, spices

and textiles while the articles such as drugs and medicine, oils, metals and manufacture, books and stationery, motor cars, motor buses and cycles indicated increases against their corresponding figures in the preceding year.

With regard to exports the principal increases were noted in livestock forest produce, oils, oil-seeds, spices, leather and cotton (raw), while the articles such as fruits and vegetables, grain, pulses and flour, oil-cakes and tobacco indicated decreases.

The principal commodities of import and export and their values in thousands of rupees as compared with the corresponding figures for 1341 F. were as stated hereunder :—

Commodities	IMPORTS		Commodities	EXPORTS	
	1941 F.	1942 F.		1941 F.	1942 F.
Livestock ..	8,57	10,87	Livestock ..	29,60	38,89
Apparels ..	18,67	12,68	Apparels ..	22	48
Arms & Ammunition ..	50	67			
Basket & basketware ..	64	62			
Belting, etc., (Leather)					
for machinery ..	79	1,09			
Bones & horns ..	8	2			
Boots & shoes ..	8,04	8,19	Boots & shoes ..	6	3
Brooms ..	10	11			
Building materials ..	1,06	95	Building materials ..	47,74	40,82
Chemicals ..	17	19			
Cinema films ..	20,27	21,83			
Coal & cokes ..	16	14	Coal & cokes ..	28,59	28,86
Earthenware, ..					
Porcelain goods ..	2,27	2,54			
& Chinaware ..					
Cutlery ..	1,07	1,02			
Drugs and medicine ..	12,84	18,68	Drugs & medicine ..	8	9
Dyeing & tanning ..			Dyeing & tanning ..		
substances ..	52	66	substances ..	8,12	2,70
Fodder ..	7	66	Fodder ..	63	1,20
Forest produce ..	58	50	Forest produce ..	7,14	8,18
Fruits vegetables, ..	51,60	45,76	Fruits and vegetables ..	4,22	2,88
Flowers & plants ..		10,89			
Glass & glassware ..	10,81	8	Glass & glassware ..	1	1
Glue ..	5				
<i>Grain, pulses and flour.</i>			<i>Grain, pulses and flour.</i>		
Oat, barley & sago ..	1,28	1,20	Grain pulse and grain-		
Wheat & wheat-flour ..	9,59	6,29	flower ..	3,79	12,80
Jawar & jawar flour ..	10,67	2,98	Wheat & wheat-flour ..	6,82	8,11
Rice with & without ..			Jawar & jawar flour ..	16,60	20,56
husk ..	72,97	40,60	Rice with & without ..		
Other sort ..	16,70	8,78	husk ..	8,24	1,01
Gum and resin ..	20	12	Bajra & bajra flour ..	11,89	6,59
Hides and skins ..	3,28	2,10	Other sort ..	97,19	67,06
Hosiery	5,86	5,45	Hide & skins ..	5,80	4,58
Instruments & ..			Horns & hoofs ..	18	86
apparatus ..	5,89	7,67			
Jewellery ..	3,55	4,07			
Lac ..	8	8	Jewellery & coins ..	2,64	2,04
Leather ..	3,25	2,48			
Liquors ..	4,09	5,74	Leather ..	26,80	28,68
Machinery & millwork ..	17,40	12,60			
Manures ..	14	16	Machinery (old & new) ..	70	50
Matches ..	8,51	6,55	Manures ..	88	87
Metal, ores and manu-			Metal & ores ..	1,06	28
factures ..	58,87	67,57			
<i>Oils.</i>			<i>Oils.</i>		
Mineral oils ..	78,86	81,19	Castor, mohwas, and ..	16,58	15,16
Vegetable oils ..	12,18	14,85	karanj seeds. ..		
Artificial ghee ..	1,88	1,24	Rosa oil ..	89	68
			Others ..	16,54	20,17
Oil cakes ..	5	6	Oil cakes ..	22,76	20,72
Paints, colours, tur-					
pentine, varnish, etc. ..	10,28	11,45			
Paper, paste boards, ..			Paper, paste boards ..		
maps, books etc. ..	27,08	34,47	maps, books, etc. ..	11	26
Perfumery & incense ..	3,98	4,10	Perfumery & scented ..	8	9
			oils. ..		

Commodities	IMPORTS		Commodities	EXPORTS	
	1841 F.	1842 F.		1841 F.	1842 F.
Oil-seeds ..	1,86	88	<i>Oil seeds.</i>		
<i>Precious metals.</i>			Castor-seed ..	94,98	99,80
Gold-bullion ..	44	18	Cotton seed ..	12,71	80,78
Silver-bullion ..	1,69	5,62	Ground nut ..	1,94,87	3,05,58
Coins including sove- reigns.	27,19	11,80	Karad-seed ..	6,61	6,68
			Linseed ..	51,80	58,59
			Sesamun (til seed) ..	15,82	21,28
			Hemp & ambada seed	1,15	1,08
Precious stone & pearls ..	2,88	3,90	Rape, mahwa and mustard seeds ..	1,28	51
<i>Provisions & oilman store.</i>					
Canned-food, fish & confectionery ..	8,99	10,80	Ghee & butter ..	1,26	1,94
Ghee & butter ..	5,94	4,44			
Pyrotechnics ..	1,81	1,88			
Railway plant, rolling stock ..	58,45	80,59			
Rubber manufactures including tyres and tubes ..	7,26	7,88			
Salt ..	64,78	60,45			
Sandalwood ..	4	4			
Pitch & tar ..	6	8			
Soaps of all kinds (In- dian & foreign) ..	3,54	3,86	Soap ..	9	9
<i>Spices.</i>			<i>Spices.</i>		
Betel nuts ..	15,27	12,86	Dry chillies ..	11,21	21,78
Katha—Catechu ..	8,92	8,07	Coriander ..	2,71	2,22
Clove ..	2,98	4,12			
Cardamom ..	5,81	7,24			
Other kinds ..	12,68	10,18			
				18,92	24,00
Stationery & photo- graphy articles ..	4,80	5,17			
Statues & portraits ..	6	2			
Sugar & jaggery ..	98,78	97,12	Sugar & jaggery ..	82	60
Tallow & wax ..	17	19			
Tea ..	5,85	5,64			
<i>Textiles.</i>			<i>Textiles.</i>		
Cotton raw ..	58	1,85	Cotton, raw ..	2,15,78	8,88,24
Twist & yarn ..	77,77	68,77	Twist & yarn ..	80	1,80
Cotton durries ..	2,92	2,80	Cotton durries and ..	8	2
			carpets.		
Piece-goods, mill made.	1,76,16	168,81	Piece-goods, mill-made	1,48	1,88
Piece-goods, hand- made ..	38,15	40,98	Piece-goods, hand- made. ..	15,49	12,06
Cotton rope, thread, etc.	1,74	1,86			
Haberdashery and Millinery ..	8,88	8,87			
Hemp (raw & manu- factured) ..	1,47	1,42	Hemp (raw & manu- factured) ..	46	88
Jute do ..	19,81	22,88			

Commodities	IMPORTS		Commodities	EXPORTS	
	1841 F.	1842 F.		1841 F.	1842 F.
Silk (raw & manufactured) ..	29,81	26,64	Silk (raw & manufactured)	81	26
Wool (do) ..	6,84	6,75	Wool (raw & manufactured)	5,14	4,70
Artificial silk ..	28,51	21,88			
Coir & coir matting ..	7	6			
Tobacco (raw & manufactured) ..	17,58	17,05	Tobacco (raw & manufactured) ..	5,27	4,57
Umbrella & their fittings ..	1,87	1,82			
<i>Vehicles (excluding Rly. locomotives)</i> ..					
Motor cars including their parts & accessories ..	14,41	16,61			
Cycles including their parts & accessories ..	5,88	6,90			
Motor cycles ..	87	84			
Motor buses & lorries ..	47	2,59			
Other vehicles ..	58	65			
Wood and timber ..	11,68	11,62	Wood and timber ..	6,02	6,00
All other articles of merchandise ..	85,88	100,28	All other kinds of merchandise ..	12,28	18,78
Total ..	18,85,58	12,60,29	Total ..	10,12,96	18,05,90
Total aggregate trade for 1841 F. (total of columns 2 & 5) ..	28,48,40		Total aggregate trade for 1841 F. (total of columns 8 & 6) ..	25,66,19	

189. The quantities in tons of the principal imports and exports carried by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railways in 1341 Fasli and 1342 F. were as tabulated hereunder :—

Commodities	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1341 F.	1342 F.	1341 F.	1342 F.
Cotton manufactured	12,656	11,576	675	601
Grain	71,484	26,280	46,610	58,844
Provisions	14,074	15,908	1,900	4,788
Sugar and jaggery	80,545	27,405	..	29
Hard-ware	27,664	26,777	1,061	1,740
Cotton (raw)	407	288	22,856	44,858
Oil-seeds	1,012	86	86,460	1,29,112
Cotton-seeds	505	407	18,928	84,007
Kerosene oil	21,867	19,428	..	79
Coal and coke	1,000	482	4,61,560	4,86,858
Hides and skins (raw and tanned) ..	1,888	1,448	1,970	1,976
Tobacco	2,167	2,688	819	1,011
Timber (unwrought)	5,987	5,172	9,882	9,406
Marble and stone (wrought)	295	887	40,049	84,186
Salt	61,712	57,108	..	6
Miscellaneous	886	1,244	8,218	5,767

It would be seen that the volume of trade carried by the railways showed marked increases in all the exported articles while decreases were noted in most of the imported commodities, which was a very healthy sign indicating the increased productivity of the State to meet its needs and to expand its commerce.

SECTION V.

Commerce and Industries Department.

190. Mr. G. A. Mohamadi, B.A., continued as the Director of the Department during 1342 Fasli.

191. Besides his own legitimate duties, the Industrial Engineer was in charge of the Textile Section and was carrying out enquiries regarding the decorticating of ground-nut and castor-seed. He also continued to be the Government Director on the Board of Directors of the Deccan Marble and Mining Company, Ltd. During the year, no special industrial surveys were made. The printing and publishing of the survey reports of the hand-looms, weaving and dyeing industries conducted in the preceding year were completed. The Engineer examined the possibilities of the sugar factory in the Nizamsagar area and opined that there were good prospects for the installation of the factory near Dorki in

the aforesaid area. 68 plans for new factories and 10 estimates for the department were prepared and the erection of machinery at the Leather Factory in Mushirabad was supervised. As usual, technical advice was given by the Engineer to the owners of mills and factories inspected by him during his tour. Means were being devised for preserving cotton-seed from damages owing to breakage and mixture of sand and dust.

192. The Deccan Glass Works were purchased by Mrs Chand consequent upon their going into liquidation and were given in charge of Mr. Talwalker, the ceramic expert from Poona. The factory was being reconditioned under the title of the Kohinoor Glass Works.

Glass and Textiles.

The Cottage Industries Institute, Mushirabad was progressing well in all the eleven sections which comprised hand-loom weaving, dyeing and printing, knitting, embroidery, *durry* and carpet weaving, woollen spinning and blanket weaving, rattan works, toy making and lacquer work, workshop section, *namda* section and stores. The scheme for opening the silk weaving section in the institute was sanctioned by the Industrial Trust Fund but it could not be started for want of adequate accommodation within the institute and hence a recommendation was made for the construction of a separate shed for it at a cost of Rs. 3,369. The institute had put up a proposal to Government for Mr. Mohd. Multani's deputation to Mysore on training for 6 months in silk reeling and twisting to take up the post of Silk Instructor on his return. Students were being trained in the different sections of the Institute and some of them were paid stipends. Of the successful students, most of them started independent careers and others were employed in the sections of the institution in which they had been trained. Some of the students trained in the *namda* industry were recommended to Government for grants of loans for starting the industry. A large number of orders were booked by the public in the different sections and they were promptly executed. During the year under report Miss McLeish, the lady designer whose services were specially requisitioned for the institute from England introduced 77 new patterns and designs in the Hand-loom weaving section, 67 different shades for the weaving section, 50 shades for the *durry* section and 12 for the *namda* section while 62 patterns were introduced in colour printing and 7 in the knitting section. Apart from male students, 3 local women who sought help from the institute, were trained in toe-joining and clock work and were paid on piece work system. Excluding the *namda* and the silk weaving sections, the value of the total outturns including the cost of purchases made during the year amounted to Rs. 53,073, while sales of the finished goods and the value of goods in stock at the end of the year totalled Rs. 55,776. The total amount spent on the maintenance of the Cottage Industries Institute was Rs. 64,343. These sections were still in their infancy and it was expected that after some time every one of them would show better results.

There was an opening stock of Rs. 28,787 at the Sales Depot. During the year, articles worth Rs. 24,150 were sold, leaving a balance valued at Rs. 28,837 at the end of 1942 F. Besides, articles worth Rs. 550 were kept for sale on consignment basis. The Sales Depot participated in three Industrial Exhibitions held at Travancore, Mysore and Poona in order to give publicity to the products of the Cottage Industries Institute established at the capital. The Travancore State Exhibition awarded two gold medals for the State *Bidri* and *Himru* works and one gold medal was awarded by the Mysore *Dasara* Exhibition for the articles exhibited in it. The articles sent to the Lord Reay Industrial Exhibition, Poona were very much appreciated. Besides, articles worth Rs. 800 and Rs. 100 were presented to the Lord Reay Industrial Museum, Poona and to the Baria State Museum respectively.

There were seven District Demonstration Centres at Gulburga, Jalna, Narayanpet, Koratla, Basmathnagar, Sangareddy and Siddipet and these centres continued to work out definite programmes chalked out to them according to their individual local needs. The main duties of the demonstrators comprised the introduction of the higher efficiency fly shuttle slays and

dobbies and other improved appliances and also the supply of necessary mechanical requisites of the weaving appliances and raw materials to the village artisans. During the year, slays and dobbies and appliances worth Rs. 1,855 were sold on the hire-purchase system repayable on easy instalments, the amount recovered from sale of dobbies alone being Rs. 692. Besides, cloth and dyes worth Rs. 428 and Rs. 2,465 respectively were sold.

The sanction of Government was obtained to transfer some of the centres to other suitable places where they were badly required and that in view of the above sanction the Sangareddy centre was to be shifted to Jogipet, Basmathnagar to Armour, Jalna to Manwath, Koratla to Karimnagar and Seddipet to Raichur. The demonstration parties conducted demonstrations at the Gulburga *Urs* and at the Co-operative Conference held at Medak. The dyeing expert visited all the demonstration centres and sub-centres and conducted demonstrations in 79 villages which were attended by over 7,000 weavers, dyers and printers. The report of the surveys of hand-loom weaving and dyeing industries was compiled, printed and published under the supervision of the Superintendent in charge of the demonstration centres. The Superintendent also visited 15 important industrial centres in the dominion.

As before, the factories run by the Government were the Carpet Factory at Warangal, the Jacquard Institute, Paithan, the Government Soap Factory, Hyderabad and the Alcohol Factory, Kamareddi.

The Carpet Factory, Warangal was making good progress under the general management of Mr. Srinivas collaborated by Mr. Chotekhan, the carpet master whose services had been lent by the East India Carpet Company, Amritsar. The work carried out was appreciated by Messrs. Edward, the Director, Oriental Carpet Manufacturers, London and Robertson Taylor, Director, East India Carpet Company, Amritsar, in their visit of the factory during the year. A regular trade relationship was established with the Oriental Carpet Manufacturers, London as the result of the above visits. During, 1342 F. 28 fine quality carpets of different dimensions and of varied patterns worth Rs. 4,408 were manufactured by the factory. The number of rugs purchased for the Oriental Carpet Factory, London was 3,248 and 2,901 of them were despatched to the London Factory which remitted Rs. 18,852. To regularise these transactions separate accounts were opened at the District Treasury, Warangal on behalf of the Oriental Carpet Manufacturers, London and the Carpet Factory, Warangal. Twenty-six boys were trained during the year at the Factory and one of the locally trained boys was appointed as a Carpet Assistant. At the Jacquard Institute, Paithan 8 students were on the roll with a stipend of Rs. 4 each per month who were taught to weave on the fly-shuttle slays. The system of getting dyed wraps and yarn from Ahmednagar and supplying them at the cost price to weavers was continued with remarkable success. In general, the *Sali* and *Momin* weavers had thoroughly understood the benefit of the store-house where all their requisites were purchased and stocked for sale to the weavers partly in cash and mostly on credit. These weavers felt distressed for the sale of the finished goods manufactured by them as the merchants had been wont to pay for them by instalments. To overcome this difficulty, it was suggested in the departmental report as a trial measure that the Government might take the finished goods from the weavers on paying cash and sell them to the merchants without profit by keeping a salesman on a commission basis. The Soap Factory which had been working departmentally improved during the year since the loss sustained by it was about one-third of what it had suffered in 1341 Fasli (Rs. 6,975 against Rs. 20,510) after meeting the depreciation charges and the interest on the capital invested. It was reported that the transfer of the Soap Factory to a private enterprise could come into effect towards the beginning of next year. As regards the Alcohol Factory, nothing was decided so far, but it was reported that the Revenue Department had still been considering over the matter of taking the Factory over for the manufacture of potable liquor for its Excise Department.

193. "Although superficially it appears that the main work of the Government Industrial Laboratory consisted of analysis, but, as a matter of fact, its more important work was the application of science to industrial production. The Industrial Laboratory functioned in the true sense of the term by creating and maintaining the following objects :—

- (1) The elimination of manufacturing troubles,
- (2) The investigation of possible new products,
- (3) The development of standard methods of testing or specifications for the purchase of raw materials,
- (4) The investigation of new industrial propositions of which the value had been commercially established,
- (5) The investigation of new methods of using products or of improved methods of operation for the benefit of consumers or manufacturers."

Five hundred samples of every variety of substance from an ordinary quartz to the highly metabolised products received mostly from Government departments were analysed. About 48 per cent. of the total samples was received from the Agriculture Department then stood in order the Public Works Department, the Soap Factory and the Stationery Depot. Only 28 samples were received from the public. The majority of samples comprised oil-seed and cakes, water, inks, soaps, brines, *gur*, toilet preparations, manures, etc. As some of the Government departments were exempted from paying the scheduled charges which had been kept exceedingly low in order to encourage the public and the Government departments for making use of the Laboratory, the income realised during the year was only Rs. 717. It would have otherwise been Rs. 3,231.

With regard to the industrial investigations carried out at the Laboratory special mention might be made of the manufacture of greases and lubricants, paper and paper-pulp from the bamboos of the State and the blending of perfumes.

During the year, the Laboratory was equipped with a micro-balance, Micro-Khyeldahl, Micro-Combustion and Micro-Dumas for Micro-Chemical analysis of organic substances. A Paper Pulp-Beater capable of yielding 25 lbs. of pulp was made locally and it was reported to have been giving good results. The senior chemist who did research work independently made exhaustive experiments on 8 important medicinal plants used for *Unani* and *Ayurvedic* drugs through a system described by himself as "Selection by a process of elimination." Scientific and technical help was rendered to 21 persons regarding their difficulties in the manufacture of inks, hair oils, soaps, bricks, stone-wares, toilet preparations, medicinal drugs, essential oil distillations and salt manufacture. For want of accommodation, no additional students could be entertained for training.

194. No large loans were granted during the year. Loans to small scale industries only amounting to Rs. 59,891-1-0 were advanced during it. The details were as given hereunder :—

General assistance to local industries.

Persons to whom loan was granted	Object for which the loan was granted	Amount of loan		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Mr. Ahmed Mohiuddin Hussain.	.. Working capital for rice mill.	14,575	8	1
„ Tassaduq Hussaini	.. Purchase of machinery for Bidri works.	198	14	3
„ Mirza Sadiq Ali Beg	.. Working capital	500	0	0
„ Abdul Hafiz	.. Purchase of rice and flour mill.	1,000	0	0
„ A. R. Abdul Hanif	.. Purchase of button factory machinery.	4,666	10	0
„ Ali Hussain, Engineer Purna.	.. Purchase of Oil Expeller	5,000	0	0
„ Ahmed Ali Ahmediya, Knitting Factory.	} .. Purchase of Duco Painting Machine.	1,450	0	0
„ Ella Elliah				
„ Arifuddin, S. E., P.W.D.	Improvement in pumping plant.	12,000	0	0
„ Narayanswamy, contractor.	Purchase of rice mill	15,000	0	0
Total		59,391	1	0

Loans granted in 1342 F. (Rs. 59,391-1-0) in addition to those granted in the previous years aggregated Rs. 2,59,182-13-4 of which Rs. 10,090-15-5 were recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,49,091-13-11 at the end of the year.

195. There were two industrial schools under the control of the Director, Commerce and Industries Department—one at Aurangabad and the other at Nizamabad. The Aurangabad School was making good progress. Its total strength rose from 36 to 60 which would have been still higher had there been adequate accommodation for want of which the school authorities had to disallow a number of applications received for admission. Besides, there was no proper workshop accommodation for boys. During the year, the school was equipped with the addition of one oil-engine and other machines and tools which greatly satisfied the urgent needs of the institution. The different sections of the school viz. carpentry, weaving, black-smithy, and copper-smithy, himru weaving, executed 222 orders received during the year. Raw materials required for the different sections of the school were stored in the show room and materials worth Rs. 905 were sold in 1342 F. A drawing class was opened in the month of Bahmon 1342 F. and regular training was going on. For the recreation of the students a game club was also started. For want of funds no schemes for the expansion of the above institutions could be prepared but as decided temporary schemes for the above schools were prepared within their respective budget grants and submitted to Government for sanction.

196. Permission was given for the erection of 126 factories which included permissions for additions to the existing machinery. During the year, 33 factories were added to the register and 16 were removed from it, thus the total number of factories on the register as defined in Section 2 (3a) of the Hyderabad Factories Act increased from 402 to 419, the net rise being 17.

The average daily number of operatives was 24,495 as compared with 20,968 in the preceding year and of them there were 15,223 men, 8,520 women and 752 children. 27·7 per cent. of the total operatives worked in the cotton spinning and weaving mills and 77·3 per cent in other industries. Out of 41·9 factories 317 worked and 271 of the latter were inspected. Only 46 factories remained uninspected owing to the short period they were worked during the season which did not afford the inspector an opportunity to visit during that period. Sanitary principles were observed in most of the factories and hence the health of employees in them was satisfactory. In all 752 children were employed—328 in the spinning and weaving mills and 424 in other factories, mostly in the match factories. About 67 per cent. of the children employed were examined and granted certificates by the certifying surgeon. As per Sections 31 and 32 of the Factories Act, no women were employed during nights in either seasonal or perennial factories. The scale of wages, although varying from district to district, remained almost the same as in the preceding year. In a number of factories, instead of Fridays other week days were observed as regular week holidays. The year under report was totally free from strikes, either in mills or in other industrial concerns. The protection of machinery was reported to be generally satisfactory. With regard to the operation of the Factory Act, it was reported that the average factory owner showed more willingness to comply with the provisions of the Act and hence the observance of the Factory Act was becoming gradually a routine in the working of the factories.

Out of 419 factories, 386 were pressing, ginning, decorticating, rice and oil factories and of the rest, 5 were spinning and weaving mills, 3 each related to workshop, distillery and pipe manufacturing, 2 each to bone, match, cigarette and button, and one each to cement, glass, tiles, soap, mint, electricity, printing, weaving and dyeing, silk weaving, brassware and biscuit manufactures.

Comparably, there was no change in the total number of accidents which totalled 59 as against the same figure in 1341 F. Of these, 49 were minor, 7 serious and 3 fatal. Fatal accidents occurred one each in the district of Aurangabad, Gulbarga and Raichur, while those of a serious nature took place in the districts of Nanded and Warangal (2 each), Parbhani, Gulbarga and Medak (one each). A large number of minor accidents took place in the districts of Gulbarga (20), Nanded (11) and Hyderabad (9). Taking the above three kinds of accidents into account the Gulbarga district headed the list with 22 accidents and next to it stood the Nanded district which recorded 13 accidents, while in other districts the figures varied between 9 in the Hyderabad district and one each in the districts of Parbhani, Bir, Medak and Nalgonda. Most of the serious as well as all the three fatal accidents were due to loose clothing. The factory managers were reported to have been strictly instructed to see that only those wearing tight clothes should be allowed near the unprotected machinery. The spinning and weaving mills as well as the Shahabad Cement Company were said to have been responsible for the majority of the minor accidents. It was consequently urged in the departmental report that the enforcement of the Workmen Compensation Act which had been still under the consideration of the Government would greatly help in making the factory owners pay reasonable compensation to the persons injured in accidents.

The number of boilers in the dominion increased from 438 in 1341 F. to 457 in 1342 F. and of the latter 317 were inspected, the hydraulically tested boilers being only 100. The districts having more than forty boilers were Parbhani (75), Nanded (71), Aurangabad (67) and Gulbarga (49) while in other districts the figure varied between 38 in Warangal and 3 in Bidar. The City of Hyderabad had 24 boilers. Four examinations of boiler attendants were held and 72 candidates for certificates of competency of Steam Boilers Attendants and 80 candidates for certificates of Road Roller Attendants were examined: 13 for the former and 49 of the latter were declared successful.

During the year under report there were no boiler accidents, either serious or minor. This result was said to be in no small degree due to the efficiency of inspections made.

The total boiler inspection fees collected during the year decreased from Rs. 12,465 to Rs. 11,770 which was attributed to the fact that in 1342 Fasli no double inspection fee was charged and that all the boilers located at Latur could not be inspected for prevalence of plague there.

It was reported that since the inspection of boilers had been left to the will of the owners for want of a provision in the Boilers Law to enforce owners to get their boilers inspected at the appointed time, the total boilers on the register could not be inspected during the course of the year. However, the difficulties in the way of inspections were being gradually overcome owing to the fact that the authorities had come to realise the necessity and advantage of thorough and periodical inspection of boilers. The Amended Boiler and Machinery Act was passed in 1341 F., while the rules under the Act were framed and printed in the Government Gazette in 1342 F. The regulations being highly technical were being translated for incorporation with the Act before bringing the complete legislation into operation.

During the year, 4 new Joint Stock Companies were registered and 3 were removed. Thus there were 42 companies on the register at the end of 1342 F., 40 were limited by shares at work and 2 by guarantee at work. Of the former, 14 related to banking and insurance, 15 to trade and manufacture and 11 to mills and presses. The total authorised capital of the 40 companies limited by shares was B.G. Rs. 288.80 lakhs and O.S. Rs. 168.70 lakhs, their subscribed capital was B.G. Rs. 178.99 lakhs and O.S. Rs. 42.81 lakhs and the paid up capital aggregated B.G. Rs. 171.24 lakhs and O.S. Rs. 80.33 lakhs. The fees realised for the registration of new companies amounted to Rs. 510 as against Rs. 405 in the preceding year. Besides, a sum of Rs. 497 had accrued from the filing fees of the annual returns of companies. Thus the total income amounted to Rs. 1,007 as compared with Rs. 1,281 in 1341 Fasli.

197. The Industrial Trust Fund was started in Azur 1339 F. with a promised corpus of a crore of rupees as state aid to industries. Upto the end of 1342 F. only Rs. 72,09,676-0-4 were provided for the purpose.

The Fund was controlled by a board of three Trustees consisting of the Hon'ble the Finance Member (President), the Hon'ble the Revenue Member and the Hon'ble the Public Works Member with the Secretary to the Government, Commerce and Industries Department as Ex-officio Secretary of the Board. The corpus was invested in large scale industries preferably within the dominion and the dividends and interest received were utilised for the development of small industries, for industrial experiments and demonstrations, for economic and industrial enquiries, for grants to assist industrial and technical research and to give assistance to young men to obtain industrial training.

Amongst the large scale industries in which the corpus had been invested were the Shahabad Cement Company, Singareni Collieries Company, the Osmanshahi Mills, Ltd., the Azamjahi Mills, Ltd., the Deccan Mine Company, the Vazir Sultan Tobacco Company and the Eastern Federal Union Insurance Company.

Among the objects to which the interest of the Fund had been devoted were included the Government Experimental Carpet Factory at Warangal, the Jacquard Weaving Institute at Paithan, the introduction of Silk Preparatory machines and Numdah-making at the Cottage Industries Institute, Mushirabad, and the Rural Reconstruction Centre at Pattancheru for fruit and vegetable growing, poultry-keeping, bee-keeping, goat keeping etc.

The Fund undertook and financed the following various industrial surveys, enquiries and industrial demonstrations and exhibitions so as to gauge future potentialities in these directions in the State :—

Economic Enquiry

Banking Enquiry

Fruit Industry Survey

Salt Industry Survey

Oil and Crushing Seed Industry Survey

Hide and Leather Industry Survey

Poultry Industry Survey

Glass Industry Survey

Hyderabad Horticultural and Poultry Show.

Industrial Exhibitions and demonstrations in various *urus*, fairs, *jatras*, etc.

For every survey, enquiry and experiment, the Fund utilised the services of experts, some of whom were obtained from outside the State. The introduction of tractor ploughing at Raichur stimulated the villagers towards scientific cultivation, while tobacco cultivation experiments were also of value to local ryots, the results so far achieved by the Fund being satisfactory.

The working of the Trust-Fund since its establishment in 1339 F. up to the end of the year 1342 F. was illustrated by the statistical sketch detailed below :—

Serial No.	Particulars	Amount			Remarks
		Rs.	a.	p.	
1	(A) Position of the Industrial Trust Fund when actually started	59,98,676	0	4	This includes the balance of excess Revenue Cash at the end of each year from 1839 F. to 1842 F. as also other amounts transferred from Revenue Cash and kept in reserve with Government yielding 8 per cent. interest.
	(B) Its Capital at the end of 1842 F. ..	72,09,676	0	4	
2	(A) Investment out of capital	71,35,667	0	0	
	(B) Capital Cash	4,91,844	1	7	
3	(A) Total interest realised from year to year. 1839 F. 4,00,105-14-8 1840 F. 8,81,484-12-2 2/6 1841 F. 5,76,417-1-10 5/6 1842 F. 4,98,628-7-1	18,51,581-8-10 1/6			
	(B) Total loans paid to different small-scale industries from income. 1839 F. 1,18,805 13 8 1840 F. 44,270 8 1 1841 F. 76,949 7 10 1842 F. 60,841 8 8	2,95,867 0 5			
	(C) Total loans recovered from owners of small-scale industries 1839 F. 11,928 0 8 1840 F. 9,062 1 10 1841 F. 14,243 9 9 1842 F. 12,298 14 9	47,527 10 7			
	(D) Total outstanding against them in each year. 1839 F. 1840 F. 1841 F. 1842 F.	1,01,877 13 0 1,87,085 14 8 1,99,791 12 4 2,48,389 5 10			
4	(A) Total interest realised from the loans paid to small-scale industries ..	18,405	6	7	
	(B) Interest outstanding against owners of industries to the end of 1842 F. ..	10,620	5	2	
5	Total amount spent for different transactions such as loans other than those paid to small-scale industries, scholarships, surveys, enquiries, grants-in-aid, industrial exhibitions and demonstrations, miscellaneous expenditure etc. from the income of the Fund (vide 3 A above) ..	9,98,660	14	9 5/6	

SECTION VI.

Public Works Department.

198. Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur, F.C.H. held the office of the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department. During his absence on special duty to Europe along with the heir apparent, Prince Walashan Azam Jah Bahadur, Mr. C. C. Paul, M.I.E.E., O.B.E., Deputy Chief Engineer carried out the routine duties of the Chief Engineer and Mr. Syed Yousuf Ali, H.C.S., Deputy Secretary those of the Secretary.

199. The gross expenditure on this head amounted to Rs. 17,73,230 against the budget estimate of Rs. 30,21,729. The actual amount spent on works was Rs. 14,50,602 as compared with Rs. 16,50,293 of the preceding year.

Sixteen important works estimated at between Rs. 76,180 and Rs. 15,320 had been in progress and of these, three were completed, the most important of them being the Chintacoonta causeway.

There were three Tank Restoration and Road Survey Parties attached to the circles of Warangal, Medak and Aurangabad. These parties investigated an area measuring 962 sq. miles and surveyed 157 tanks, 19 roads and several other major works.

The total estimated cost of the thirteen important works surveyed during the year was Rs. 45,33,685, the individual estimates varying between Rs. 2.04 lakhs and Rs. 6.24 lakhs. The most important of them estimated at more than 4 lakhs were the major masonry works on the Manvi-Sindhnoor road (Rs. 6.24 lakhs), metalling and bridging the Jedcharla-Farhabad road (Rs. 5.41 lakhs), the Ambasangvi-Bhalky—Hulsur-Tadmugi road with a branch to Shajahan-Aurad (Rs. 4.60 lakhs) and the Chincholi-Gulburga road (Rs. 4.55 lakhs).

200. The total expenditure incurred on this head was Rs. 21.45 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 15.09 lakhs were spent on the Nizam-Sagar Project, Rs. 0.41 lakhs on the Wyra Project Rs. 0.07 lakh on the Palair Project, Rs. 3.37 lakhs on the maintenance of capital projects and Rs. 2.51 lakhs on the project surveys, viz., those of the Krishna, the Tungabhadra and the Jaldrug.

With regard to the Nizam Sagar Project, it was stated that the revised estimates of the Reservoir and the main canal sections costing Rs. 212.44 lakhs and Rs. 214.35 lakhs respectively were sanctioned during the year as against their respective original sanctions of Rs. 156.90 lakhs and Rs. 148.10 lakhs. The protective works for the Reservoir of the Nizam Sagar completed during the year were—the emergent repairs to the L. F. Gates Cushions, and the construction of one Cushion dam for the R. F. Gates and 2 Cushions dams behind deep sluices. Besides, parks and gardens were laid out at some suitable places to beautify the Reservoir as well as certain important sites of the canal. By the end of 1842 F. a total length of 265 miles of distributaries with sub-distributaries and 137 miles of field channels sufficient to irrigate a net area of 84,292 acres of land had been completed. As against Rs. 2.40 lakhs paid by the Revenue Department for the construction of field channels Rs. 1.13 lakhs were spent till the end of the year under report. Besides, the Canal Division had undertaken a few works pertaining to the Major Heads “ 31 Building and Communications ” and G. 32 Irrigation.”

All the original works of the Wyra Project had been completed but much attention was paid to the field distributaries and development of irrigation. Field channels commanding an area of 17,390 acres had been excavated and the area irrigated to the end of 1842 F. measured 10,500 acres. A revised

estimate amounting to Rs. 34.16 lakhs was submitted to Government for sanction as against Rs. 24.9 lakhs sanctioned originally towards the total cost of the project. The expenditure incurred on it during 1342 Fasli was Rs. 41,387.

The Palair Project was completed in 1339 F. and hence no original work connected with it was done in 1342 F. A sum of Rs. 2,925 was spent on the reconstruction of 10 sluices along the main canal. The total area of land irrigated to the end of 1342 F. was 11,400 acres against the forecast of 19,650 acres.

Towards the investigation of the three projects, viz., the Krishna, the Tungabhadra and the Jaldrug, Rs. 2,73,500 were provided and Rs. 2,50,610 were spent in 1342 F. The preliminary surveys connected with the Krishna Project were completed as far as the Muneru river. On inspection, the proposed site of the dam which was considered undesirable for a heavy masonry work was abandoned in favour of the upper Nandikonda site where the river bed is so solid that a high masonry dam can be safely seated. The preliminary surveys and estimating had to be done for this line. The drawing and estimating for both the alignments were in progress and would be completed by the middle of 1343 F. The field work connected with the Tungabhadra Project was said to have been completed by the end of 1341 F. The bulk of work turned out in 1342 F. consisted in preparing and completing plans and estimates. The total length of the distributaries surveyed was 60 miles and the survey of field channels under these distributaries was also completed. With regard to the Jaldrug project it was stated in the departmental report that the designs and estimates of the dam and its subsidiary work were completed. Besides, the detailed alignment of the main canal and the Shahpur and Andola branches was completed in 1342 F. Despite the above projects, detailed surveys of the canal on the left bank of the Bhima river was completed during the year. The canal will be 150 miles long and will command 5,98,579 acres.

201. The total gross expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,13,67,315. Of this, Rs. 91,84,079 was spent on works, Buildings and Communications. Rs. 20,83,581 on establishment, Rs. 1,49,655 on tools and plant as compared with Rs. 1,14,31,983, Rs. 19,46,780 and Rs. 2,57,140 respectively in 1341 F.

202. The amount spent on original works was Rs. 36,49,770 as compared with Rs. 38,52,097 in the year before. Thirty important buildings for different Government Departments such as Military, Medical, Revenue, Education and Judicial costing Rs. 25,000 and above had been under construction. Of these, 18 buildings were completed by the end of 1342 F.—7 pertained to the Educational Department, 6 to the Judicial, 2 to the Revenue, 2 to the Police and one to the Medical Department. The rest had been in progress. Besides, big works such as the building for the 2nd Lancers and the Cavalry training squadron were nearing completion and the work on the Chandraya Gutta barracks was progressing rapidly.

A grant of B.G. Rs. 1,15,134 was provided for the Delhi Palace works against which only Rs. 53,061 were spent. The low expenditure was attributed to the fact that the construction of *maiz khana mubarak*, quarters for the Care Taker and the servants could not be started for non-receipt of sanction for the estimates submitted in that connection.

Out of 1,510.85 acres of land required for the Osmania University buildings and grounds, 547.75 acres were acquired during the year. It was estimated that 21 buildings had to be acquired by the University on payment of compensation aggregating Rs. 2,14,295. The preliminary survey of site was in progress. Out of 6¼ miles of road to be constructed within the University area, different roads totalling 4 mile and 2 furlongs were laid out during the year at a cost of Rs. 41,141, and 1,700 trees were planted along them. During

the year, the whole length of the railway track, i.e., 6·25 miles was almost completed at a cost of Rs. 17,085. Out of the three works, viz., (1) Power line from the Mint to the Sub-station at the site, (2) the construction of Sub-station and (3) Internal distribution, the first was completed through the agency of the mint and the others were executed by the Project. Temporary sheds were constructed for the Workshop, General Stores, Motor Mills, Shed and Running Shed, and pipes were laid for a length of 9,800 ft. for the supply of unfiltered water from the Hussain Sagar Tank. The construction of a semi-elliptical platform in front of the Arts College and Senate Hall and pipe laying for the supply of filtered water from Chilkalguda to the reservoir on the Senate Hall hill were in progress at the close of 1342 F. Against an allotment of Rs. 20 lakhs provided for the university works, Rs. 6·97 lakhs were spent in 1342 F. Of this, Rs. 3·30 lakhs were spent on works, Rs. 2·19 lakhs on establishment, Rs. 1·33 lakh on tools and plant and Rs. 0·15 lakh on compensation. The total expenditure incurred during 1341 and 1342 F. amounted to Rs. 8·43 lakhs.

203. The expenditure incurred on original works was Rs. 29,04,146 as against Rs. 48,91,607 in 1341. F Sixty-eight roads and 10 bridges were in progress. 43 of them were estimated to cost more than a lakh and 35 less than a lakh. During the year, 48 roads and 7 bridges were completed, and those that cost more than two lakhs each were :—the masonry bridge across the Bhima river at Yadgir together with soling and metalling, Yadgir-Shorapur road along the Bhima river (8·79 lakhs), the Godavari Bridge at Shahgad (6·53 lakhs), the Basar-Mancherial road 4th section (4·36 lakhs), the Chikalhana-Shahgad road (4·12 lakhs), the Parbhani-Jintoor road (3·92 lakhs), the Udgir-Ahmedpoor road (3·56 lakhs), improvements to the Nizamabad-Bodhan road, 2nd section (3·08 lakhs), to the Ditchpalli-Daodgoan road (2·99 lakhs) and the Muluq-Salvoy road (2·94 lakhs). Fifteen roads of different lengths aggregating 267 miles were opened for traffic, and the total length of roads maintained by the department to the end of 1342 F. was 4,171 miles.

204. Under this head only Rs. 67,217 were spent by the Department as compared with Rs. 2,60,233 in the preceding year.

205. The chief works in progress with their estimated cost were—water supply to Golconda (1·84 lakhs), to the Mysaram area (1·20 lakhs), and to the 2nd Lancers, Golconda (1·24 lakhs); filtered water supply to the university area (1·26 lakhs) and unfiltered water supply to the industrial and university areas (1·59 lakhs); and remodelling the Hyderabad Water Works (15·00 lakhs). During the year, 743 new house connections were given, of which 8 were metered. The total number of house connections to the end of 1342 Fasli was 12,197—610 metered and 11,587 unmetered.

For fire and municipal services there were at the end of the year 190 surface Hydrants, 175 fire Hydrants and stand posts combined, 211 automatic C. I. stand posts, 393 Bib-cock stand posts, 13 shower stand pipes and 19 cattle troughs.

The gross expenditure incurred on the Hyderabad Water Works during 1342 F. was Rs. 5,47,193, of which, Rs. 2,71,088 were spent on works and maintenance, Rs. 2,13,547 on the Remodelling Scheme of the Hyderabad Water Works and Rs. 62,558 on establishment. The total receipts realised during the year amounted to Rs. 4,29,503.

206. This branch was maintained for keeping up-to-date the Original maps of the Hyderabad City and its suburbs. The total number of sheets corrected during the year was 811. The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the establishment amounted to Rs. 8,053 and the receipts totalled Rs. 1,132.

207. This institution was in charge of the State Mechanical Engineer. It undertook minor works connected with the Public Workshop. Works Department and supplied necessary articles required by the department the cost of which amounted to Rs. 76,133. Besides, the cost of overhauling and repairing the road rollers amounted to Rs. 12,295. The establishment charges for the maintenance of the Mechanical Engineer's Office came up to Rs. 18,525.

208. The total expenditure incurred on the different works of the Public Works Department aggregated Rs. 1,61,27,890 as compared with Rs. 1,94,09,574 representing a net fall of Rs. 32,81,684.

The details of expenditure in 1341 Fasli and 1342 Fasli were given as follow :—

Particulars	1341 F.	1342 F.
Buildings and communications	1,36,35,903	1,13,67,315
Irrigation works charged to capital. . .	28,69,144	23,62,382
Irrigation works charged to revenue ..	19,34,311	17,73,230
Hyderabad Water Works	7,00,886	5,47,193
Famine Works	2,60,233	69,217
City surveys	9,097	8,053
Total ..	1,94,09,574	1,61,27,890

SECTION VII.

Hyderabad City Drainage.

209. Mr. M. A. Zaman, C.E. (Cooper's Hill), M.I.E. (India) continued as the Chief Engineer and Secretary, City Drainage Department.

210. Including the amounts sanctioned for the maintenance of the drainage as well as the unspent balance of the preceding year, the total grant at the disposal of the department for 1342 F. was Rs. 15.44 lakhs, and of this sum Rs. 4.55 lakhs were set apart for other works viz. maintenance (1.65 lakhs), survey of storm water drains (Rs. 0.40 lakh) and construction of storm water drains (Rs. 2.50 lakhs) and the balance of Rs. 10.89 lakhs was allotted for the drainage works (sewers) against which an expenditure of Rs. 12.24 lakhs was incurred: Rs. 10.68 lakhs on works, Rs. 1.49 lakhs on establishment including audit and pension charges and Rs. 0.07 lakh on tools and plant. The total amount spent on the drainage works since the establishment of the department in 1335 F. to the end of 1342 F. aggregated Rs. 83.19 lakhs against the total grant of Rs. 89.75 lakhs. Out of the total expenditure, Rs. 70.97 lakhs were spent on works, Rs. 8.07 lakhs on establishment and Rs. 4.15 lakhs on tools and plant. Besides, a sum of Rs. 4.20 lakhs was spent on surveys and construction of storm water drains in 1341 F. and 1342 F.

The items connected with the disposal works completed in 1342 Fasli were:—the fixing of 4 shutters in the Effluent Channel, the extension of the Effluent Channel, the construction of 12 manholes and 3 sluices, a syphon across the surplus stream of the Nallacheroo tank, a sluice and culvert on the Bhongir road, a culvert on the Peerzadiguda road and a high level distributary from the Nallacheroo tank.

The purification plant worked satisfactorily during the year. The Grit Chamber and the Preliminary tank were cut out for cleaning and brought

into operation along with the Sceptic Tank. The degree of purification was determined by chemical analysis of the effluent at each stage of the process. Samples of fresh water from the Uppal Channel and Sewage from the Musi and Lingampalli Syphons, and outfall sewers of other places were also examined. The total number of analysis carried out in 1342 Fasli was 212 against 213 in 1341 Fasli. The result of the examinations showed that the sewage was still weak and with the connecting of more public and pail dumping latrines, the strength of sewage would increase considerably.

The area irrigated by the Sewage Effluent for the *abi* and *tabi* crops of 1342 F. totalled 1,595 acres as compared with 1,381 in the preceding year. The total revenue realised from this area amounted to Rs. 17,259. It was expected that the whole of the irrigable area measuring 1,103 acres would soon be fully developed.

Out of the 100 acres of the demonstration farm established to investigate the best methods of using the effluent, only 47 acres were utilised for experiment and demonstration and these were classified into plots for the cultivation of sugar-cane, fruits, vegetables and perennial fodder and 4 acres of land were reserved for experiments. The total expenditure incurred on the growing crops was Rs. 3,226 while the sale proceeds of the crops and green grass amounted to Rs. 3,499 yielding a profit of Rs. 273.

The construction of sewers in District Nos. 2, 3, 14, 15, 9 and 10 was started during the year and most of the works relating to the first four districts were completed while those of the last two were in progress. The balances of works connected with districts Nos. 5 and 6 were completed. A length of about 2 miles of sewers was completed during the year bringing the total length to the end of 1342 Fasli to about 81 miles and 4 furlongs. 43 manholes were laid during the year, the aggregate total to the end of 1342 F. being 3,054.

Altogether 32 works connected with the public flushing and pail dumping latrines were in progress in the districts Nos. 4, 5, 6, 11, 12 and 13; and 14 out of 20 completed works were handed over to the municipality.

During the year, the districts Nos. 5 and 6 were declared open for house connection in 1342 F. Out of 118 applications received for house connections, 89 were sanctioned and works connected with 56 of the latter completed and the rest were under progress when the year closed.

The Drainage Workshop at the *Puranapul* manufactured 13.03 lakhs of cement bricks and 1,413 reinforced concrete pipes. Cement to the value of Rs. 1.01 lakhs was supplied by the Shahabad Cement Company and cast iron articles valued at Rs. 50,472 were manufactured and supplied by the Mint and *Sanat-e-Hind* Workshop, the total value of cement and iron articles supplied by the above two institutions from 1336 to 1342 Fasli being Rs. 12.26 lakhs and Rs. 4.82 lakhs respectively.

Surveys for the preparation of detailed estimates for the construction and remodelling of storm water drains comprising a total length of 91.4 miles in 11 of the districts were carried out and a length of 14.7 miles of drain was remodelled in districts Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 11. The total expenditure incurred on them during 1342 F. was Rs. 2.32 lakhs against an allotment of Rs. 2.90 lakhs. The total expenditure incurred to the end of 1342 Fasli on this head amounted to Rs. 4.20 lakhs.

211. No grant was allotted for the construction of additional cement concrete roads in the city during 1342 F. and hence no construction of new roads was undertaken. A sum of Rs. 2,960 was spent on the maintenance of roads completed from the funds placed at the disposal of the department by the municipality. During the quinquennium ending 1342 Fasli, the Drainage Department spent Rs. 24.48 lakhs on the different roads constructed in the city out of Rs. 25 lakhs allotted therefor.

SECTION VIII.

Development Department.

212. The Development portfolio remained under the Revenue Member.
Control.

213. The sums of money received up to date from the several applicants for lands for colonisation amounted to Rs. 11,13,696.
Colonisation. As the work of letting out lands for colonisation purposes had been held in abeyance, the deposits of most of the applicants were refunded which amounted to Rs. 10,18,184 (Rs. 9,69,270 to the end of 1341 F., and Rs. 48,914 during 1342 F.) the amount still held in deposit pending settlement was Rs. 95,512.

214. A special officer was appointed in 1340 F. to attend to the work of granting lands to war-returned sepoys. During
Granting of lands to war-returned sepoys. the year, lands were granted to 726 sepoys out of the total of 2,028 applicants. Several appeals against lands granted to sepoys as *inams* in the 'Sulahnagar' colony were decided.

SECTION IX.

City Improvement Board.

215. Mr. Meher Ali Fazil continued as the Superintending Engineer during 1342 F.
Control.

216. There was no change in the constitution of the Board which consisted of a President, an Hon'ble Secretary, a Joint Secretary and 14 members (12 officials and 2 non-officials). The Sub-Committee which was an executive body had a President, a Secretary and 4 official members. The Board had 5 meetings with an average attendance of 60 per cent. and the Sub-Committee met 12 times during the year, the average attendance being 74 per cent.
Constitution.

217. Different major and minor works such as the slum clearance of the different localities, improvement of quarters, the construction of roads, drains, buildings and the Central Market and constructing or widening the Pathergatty main road, etc. These works numbered 87 : 18 works were estimated to cost a lakh and above and 69 less than a lakh. The total sum spent on them in 1342 F. amounted to Rs. 10,00,508. Out of the works completed, those that cost more than a lakh were :—the improvement of the Moghalpura locality (9·13 lakhs), the Begum Bazar slum clearance (1·29 lakhs) and compensation for Sultan Shahi (2·54 lakhs). Out of the works in progress at the end of 1342 F. the following were important and estimated to cost more than a lakh each :—constructing or widening the Pathergatty main road (15·00 lakhs), the slum clearance schemes connected with Noor-ul-Oomara (12·30 lakhs), the Akbarjah Bazar (9·82 lakhs), Feelkhana (7·14 lakhs), Khairat-abad (6·70 lakhs), the Bagh-e-Safa (8·63 lakhs), near the Purani-Haveli (1·16 lakhs), the Pathanwadi (1·50 lakhs), Malakpeth (1·30 lakhs) and Lingampalli (1·04 lakhs); the Afzal Sagar nala works (8·50 lakhs), the construction of the Central Market (3·00 lakhs), the retaining wall from the Afzal Ganj Bridge to Darushafa (2·50 lakhs), and the culvert drain at Aghapura (1·20 lakhs); the improvement of Mussalamjung garden quarters (3·47 lakhs) and the payment of compensation for the prohibited area (1·68 lakhs).
Works turned out.

The total amount spent by the Board on the Bus roads Nos. I and II was Rs. 2,66,011. Model houses were constructed mainly for people dislodged by the City Improvement Board. During the year, a new type house known as class "D" was introduced at a cost of Rs. 500 each to provide for the depressed class and the proposal of the department regarding the sale of model houses by a hire purchase system was sanctioned. Rs. 2

lakhs were sanctioned for constructing 237 model houses of A, B, C, and D classes in the localities of Khairatabad, Azampura, Aghapura and Bhoiguda, against which 248 houses of the same specifications were constructed at an aggregate cost of Rs. 2,18,215. Thus there were 1,992 dwelling houses dispersed in 10 separate localities : 492 of 'A' class, 645 of 'B' class, 705 of 'C' class and 150 of 'D' class. The total amount spent on housing schemes to the end of 1342 F. was Rs. 26.86 lakhs against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 28.82 lakhs. The total rent collected during the year was Rs. 1,43,850 the rent outstanding at the end of 1342 F. being Rs. 40,208.

Despite its legitimate work, the Board undertook four foreign works viz., (1) acquiring site for constructing the police barracks at Petla Burja, (2) the development of the industrial area at Musherabad, (3) additions and alterations to the Victoria Memorial Orphanage and (4) constructing a road from the Abid shop to the auction hall of Rahim Khan. The total amount spent on the above works to the end of 1342 F. was Rs. 4,15,199 against the estimate of Rs. 6,14,053. Out of the above four works Nos. 1 and 2 were reported to have been in progress and 3 and 4 were completed at the end of 1342 F.

218. A sum of Rs. 9 lakhs was provided in the Budget for 1342 F. Including the savings of the previous years and the income from the sale of lands, building materials, the rent of the model houses and receipts for foreign works, the total amount at the disposal of the Board was Rs. 21.47 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs. 18.26 lakhs was incurred : Rs. 14.85 lakhs were spent on works and compensation, Rs. 2.04 lakhs on establishment, Rs. 0.92 lakh on the maintenance of roads, buildings and gardens, 0.7 lakh on foreign works, and Rs. 0.88 lakh on tools and plant. The percentage of establishment charges to the expenditure on works worked out to 12.64.

The total amount spent by the Board on the different works during the past 21 years, i.e., from 1322 to the end of 1342 F. was Rs. 171.68 lakhs against the allotment of Rs. 178.11 lakhs.

SECTION X.

Telephone Department.

219. Mr. Bala Pershad, Ph. B., Mem., A.I.E.E., continued as the Superintendent of the city and district telephone. The lighting works and the electric installation at the Royal Palaces and other Public Works Department buildings were as before under his charge.

220. In 1342 F. 28 exchange lines, 24 extension lines and one service line were added, and 49 exchange lines and 10 extension lines were discontinued. Thus the total number of exchange and extension lines at the end of the year was 771 and 295 respectively. Besides, there were one call office and 3 service lines. His Exalted Highness not having commanded the substitution of the Central Battery Telephone in place of the existing magnito plant at the *King Kothi Mubarak* and certain other royal palaces, the exchange at Narayanguda continued to remain in addition to the central battery exchange at Gouliguda.

There was a decrease in the revenue and expenditure of the city-lines, the former fell from Rs. 1.88 lakhs to Rs. 1.81 lakhs and the latter from Rs. 1.95 lakhs to 1.93 lakhs, resulting in a net deficit of 12,000. The total accumulated outstandings at the end of 1342 F. amounted to Rs. 1.13 lakhs as against Rs. 1.02 lakhs in 1341 F., indicating an increase of Rs. 11,000. Government sanction was accorded during the last quarter of 1342 F. to replace 80 per cent. of the cables damaged by the Municipality, the City Improvement Board and the Drainage Department while reconstructing certain drains, widening the main roads and laying drainage pipes. It was hoped that the major portion of the replacement would be finished by the end of the ensuing year 1343 F.

221. As before, there were three telephone centres in the districts, viz.,
 District Lines. Raichur, Aurangabad and Jalna, and Warangal.
 The detail workings of these in 1342 F. were as given
 hereunder :—

Centres	Capital outlay on installation at the end of 1342 F.	No. of subscribers originally estimated	No. of subscribers existing at the end of 1342 F.	Total income in 1342 F.	Total Expdr. in 1342 F.	Surplus(+) Deficit(—)	Total outstandings at the end of 1342	Total amount recovered	Balance of out-standing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Raichur	58,989	108	86	6,899	10,212	— 3,813	11,198	2,149	9,049
Aurangabad & Jalna ..	1,45,828	(78+70) =148	(88+88) = 71	18,041	23,295	— 10,254	9,118	1,122	7,996
Warangal including call offices at Bhongir, Alair & Jangaon ..	2,73,889	(104+20) =124	(63+15) =78	19,929	33,838	— 18,909	26,816	2,547	28,769
Total ..	4,78,206	378	185	39,869	67,845	— 27,976	46,682	5,818	40,814

The number of subscribers in every one of the above centres had not reached the mark originally estimated. All the three centres taken individually or collectively worked at a loss. As compared with the preceding year, the loss sustained by the centres of Aurangabad and Jalna, and Warangal were less while that of Raichur was more. The outstandings to be recovered amounted to about Rs. 41,000. It was reported that, in the face of the general economic depression in trade, any improvements in the working of the district installations were beyond all calculations. The department had set about investigating into the prospects of installing a trunk line from Hyderabad to Sholapur with a view to getting Bombay linked with Hyderabad and also submitted an estimate for Rs. 92,100 for running a trunk line from Hyderabad to Nizamabad via Medak, Pocharam and Nizam Sagar with a branch line to Bodhan.

SECTION XI.

Railways.

222. The personnel of the Directorate remained unaltered except that Mr. Page was appointed as an additional member to assist the Board in deciding as to what additions to engines and rolling stock were required. He continued to work till 20th December 1932 when he was killed in a motor accident, practically immediately after he completed his report. At the end of the Fasli year, the Board consisted of :—

SIR AKBAR HYDARI NAWAB HYDER NAWAZ JUNG BAHADUR,
President.

SIR ROBERT S. HIGGET, C.B.E. *Chairman.*

C. W. LLOYD JONES ESQR., C.I.E., *Managing Director.*

SIR JAMES BRUNYATE, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., *Director.*

D. S. BURN, ESQR., C.I.E., *Director.*

223. Mr. Maffin remained as Agent till 21st April 1933 on which date he went to Europe on 5½ months' leave. Mr. D. B. Trevor, Chief Commercial Manager acted as Agent during his absence.

224. Rs. 49,627 were spent during the Fasli year on surveys. The Bolda-Adilabad-Manickgarh survey was completed and a report and project estimates were submitted to Government. It is under consideration to construct the first 114·11 miles

from Bolda to Adilabad to metre gauge standard at an early date. The capital cost for this section is estimated at Rs. 84½ lakhs. A careful examination of the traffic prospects shows that including additional main line earnings, the new line when constructed, will yield a return of 7 per cent. on the capital cost immediately it opens for traffic.

225. The Bidar Extension Railway was carried further from Udgir and connected with Parli-Vaijnath, increasing the total mileage of the State Railways from 1,231·49 miles in 1341 F. to 1,290·17 miles in 1342 F.—666·64 broad guage and 623·53 metre guage.

226. B. G. Rs. 11,02,722 were spent on rolling stock in the course of the year—Rs. 7,48,624 on the lines under construction and Rs. 3,54,098 on open lines.

227. At the close of 1341 Fasli the capital cost of the railways stood at B.G. Rs. 13,65,75,707. In the year under report Rs. 38,79,346 were expended on capital works including motor transport, bringing the total capital cost of the Railway undertaking to B.G. Rs. 14,04,55,053. The gross earnings amounted to B.G. Rs. 1,97,36,222, working expenses (including depreciation charges for which Rs. 15,07,703 were set apart) to B.G. Rs. 1,15,94,893 and net earnings to Rs. 81,41,329. This represents 5·8 per cent. on capital, which is not bad in these years of depression.

228. Experimental services were started in June 1932. During the period they have been in operation, attention has been confined primarily to establishing feeder services in the districts bringing traffic to the railway. In addition, a small suburban service was operated in the Hyderabad city and between Hyderabad and Secunderabad over areas not served by the suburban trains. At the end of the Fasli year, the fleet consisted of 27 Albion 24 seaters. The results of these services are given below :—

	Particulars	B.G. Rs.
Capital cost	4,35,747
Gross earnings for 1342 F.	3,87,500
Working expenses including amount set aside for depreciation.	3,86,662
Net earnings	50,838
Percentage of net earnings on capital cost	11·67%

From the above, the service appears now to be firmly established in public favour and the results achieved up to the present have been sufficiently impressive to inspire confidence in a progressive policy of expansion. In consequence provision has been made in 1343 F. for a considerable expansion of these services on other routes.

229. This has been fully paid.

The railway purchase loan.

230. At the end of 1342 Fasli Government was paying interest on 5 and 6 per cent. old State Railway shares of the face value of O.S. Rs. 20,54,875 and O.S Rs. 13,49,343-12-0 respectively.

SECTION XII.

Postal Department.

231. Moulvi Mohamed Ahmed Sahib continued as the Post-Master-General during 1342 F.

232. 18 new post-offices were opened and 14 unremunerative ones were closed, raising the total post-offices in the State from 790 to 794. One hundred and seventeen letter boxes were newly added and 6 were removed, their total number at the end of the year being 984. Thus there was one post-office for 104·1 sq. miles in the State.

233. The number of post-offices authorised to conduct savings banks work showed a slight increase and totalled 338 as against 335 in 1341 F. At the end of 1341 F. there were 45,345 accounts and Rs. 55,81,962 to the credit of depositors. During the year, 10,758 new accounts were opened and the deposited amounts aggregated Rs. 63,80,035. The number of accounts closed and the amount withdrawn were 2,927 and Rs. 52,30,057 respectively. Thus at the end of 1342 F. there were 53,176 accounts and Rs. 66,81,940 to the credit of the depositors.

234. As usual, all the post offices in the State did money order business. Compared with the preceding year an increase was noted in the total number of money orders issued and in their aggregate amount, the former rose from 3,94,685 to 4,89,994 and the latter from Rs. 83,56,222 to Rs. 84,80,301 with a corresponding increase in the commission realised which increased from Rs. 1,11,521 to Rs. 1,18,134. On the other hand, there was a fall from 92,612 to 79,161 in the number of value payable articles as well as in their total value which fell from Rs. 11,51,925 to Rs. 10,60,203 with the result that the commission realised thereon was reduced from Rs. 19,155 in 1341 F. to Rs. 17,976 in 1342 F. A decrease was noted in the insured letters and parcels which numbered 18,616 as compared with 23,229 in the preceding year while there was an increase, from Rs. 8,059 to Rs. 8,778, in the realisation of commission on them.

235. The total articles (private and Government) issued during the year numbered 322·80 lakhs as compared with 385·12 lakhs. A fall of 27·10 lakhs was noted in the total articles delivered which numbered 355·67 lakhs as against 382·77 lakhs in the preceding year. Out of the articles delivered, 45·46 lakhs against 41·57 lakhs were received from outside the dominion. Of the articles issued, 33·19 lakhs were for the countries outside the State and bore British Stamps only as compared with 41·26 lakhs in the preceding year. There was a decrease in the number of articles received in the Dead Letter Office being 56,877 as against 60,464 in 1341 F. but 78·45 per cent. of them were subsequently delivered to the addressees.

236. Quinine worth Rs. 7,025 was sold in 1342 F. as against that worth Rs. 8,941 in 1341 F.

237. A decrease of Rs. 8,945 was noted in the total income of department which amounted to Rs. 9,87,325 as against Rs. 9,96,270 in the preceding year. About 30 per cent. of the receipts were derived from the sale of service stamps. The fall in the income was due to the world wide economic depression. The total expenditure also came down from Rs. 9,68,643 to 9,20,263. The decrease was attributed to the payment of salary in advance for the month of Aban 1341 F. as well as to the satisfactory general supervision. Thus the net surplus to the credit of the department rose from Rs. 27,627 in 1341 Fasli to Rs. 67,062 in 1342 Fasli which worked out at a net increase of Rs. 39,435.

SECTION XIII.

Mines and Quarries.

238. Mr. Khurshid Mirza, B.Sc., C.E., M.I. E.E., continued as the Director of the Department.

239. Coal mining was carried on by the Singareni Collieries Company, Limited in the coalfields of Singareni, Tandur and Kanala and by the Hyderabad Deccan Company, Limited in Sasti and Paoni. Compared with the preceding year the output of coal was higher in the collieries of Tandur and Kanala and lower in those of Singareni and Sasti and Paoni with a consequent rise and fall in the realisation of their respective royalties. But a decrease

was noted in the total output which amounted to 7,47,387 tons against 7,68,611 tons in the preceding year, while the aggregate royalty on coal increased from Rs. 1,05,132 to Rs. 1,11,205.

There were 29 Shahabad stone quarries against 30 at work. A rise in the total output and a fall in the income returned as royalty and quarry fees were noted; the former rose from 31.36 to 33.50 lakhs sq. feet and the latter fell from Rs. 33,085 to Rs. 31,814 which was said to have been due to the worldwide trade depression.

A fall was also noted in the output of cement manufactured by the Shahabad Cement Company, Limited—1,12,259 tons as against 1,34,108 tons with a consequent fall in the income as royalty which amounted to B.G. Rs. 84,194 as compared with B.G. Rs. 1,00,581 in the preceding year.

240. The mining lease for marble at the Jestapally village, Warangal District, eight coal mining leases and the lease of the Sasti and Paoni coal fields, were respectively transferred in favour of the Deccan Marble and Mining Company, Secunderabad, the Singareni Collieries Company, Limited and Sir M. B. Dadbhoy and Rai Bahadur Sir Biseswar Das Daga of Nagpur on the terms and conditions of the original leases.

The total Dead Rent paid to Government during the year by the companies and other individuals on different minerals such as gold, coal, iron, marble and graphite amounted to Rs. 47,667 as against the same figure in 1341 F.

241. 26 against 15 accidents occurred during the year at the Singareni, Sasti and Tandur Collieries and of them 20 were serious and 6 only were fatal, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 11 and 4.

242. Arrangements had been made with the Industrial Trust Fund to send one or two *Mulki* candidates to the Dhanabad School of Mines every year for training in Mines and Geology for a period of 4 years. Accordingly, two selected candidates were given a scholarship of B.G. Rs. 70 per mensem and Rs. 150 for books, etc., each and sent to the above school for the purpose.

243. Draft rules on this subject on the basis of those in force in the Jaharia Mines of Bengal were submitted by the Director for the consideration and sanction of the Government. Along with the above rules, amendments to Art. 19 and 20 of the Mines Act under which these rules had been framed were also submitted to the Legislative Council for approval.

244. During the year, some section of labour at the Singareni Collieries went on strike over this question. The situation was brought under control with the timely and effective intervention of the Director. Ultimately it was agreed that pending formal labour legislation in the Hyderabad State, the Singareni Collieries Company should pay one half of the compensation paid in British India and the labourers were being compensated by the Company in conformity with the above decision.

245. The total receipts of the department decreased from Rs. 3,03,228 (revised) in 1341 F. to Rs. 2,88,912 in 1342 F. Its expenditure was Rs. 32,573 as compared with Rs. 27,312.

SECTION XIV.

Civil Veterinary Department.

246. Nawab Rais Jung Bahadur was in charge of the Department from the beginning of the year up to 29th Ardibehist 1342 F. when he was appointed to officiate as Secretary, Commerce and Industries Department. Mr. B. K. Badami was

appointed as the officiating Director and he held charge of the department to the end of the year.

247. As usual, the activities of the department were mainly directed towards the prevention and control of contagious diseases among animals and to breeding operations. General. At the request of the Department, the Director-General of Police introduced with the sanction of Government the revised form of village cattle mortality register and weekly reports in coupon forms and post-cards in order to improve the reporting agency. The Veterinary Investigating Officer joined duty after undergoing the necessary training at the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar. A proper dose of serum for serum simultaneous inoculations against Rinderpest for the different breeds of cattle in the State was fixed and inoculation performed with those doses proved effective and economical. The officer tested the cattle at the Himayat Sagar Farm for Tuberculosis and Johne's disease by applying double Intra-dermal test and thus detected the cattle suffering from the said diseases, undertook preliminary surveys with regard to the investigation of Liver Fluke as well as of cattle diseases including parasitic infestations, and collected 26 museum specimens and 64 specimens of parasitic infestation. The officer had, during the course of investigation, noted cases of deficiency diseases in imported cattle. The disease is said to be osteomalacia recorded for the first time in India as per information received from the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar. A paper dealing with Nasal Granuloma in cattle discovered in certain parts of the districts of Mahbubnagar and Warangal submitted by the Investigating officer was published by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in the Indian Journal of the Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry. Among the useful and important work turned out by the officer, the Goat-Virus-Alone-Vaccination carried out by him proved successful and such similar vaccinations promised to be of great value in protecting animals against rinderpest.

Deaths due to contagious diseases had been increasing year after year and the professional staff of the department was not enough to devote proper attention to the treatment of contagious and ordinary diseases. Consequently the department urged for an increase in the professional cadre. Owing to the paucity of the executive staff hardly enough time was found by them, after attending to the prevention and treatment of contagious diseases, to advise the agriculturists on the methods of cattle breeding and feeding nor was the department in a position to meet the daily increasing demand on the services of the professional staff. To overcome these difficulties it was suggested that rural veterinary dispensaries might be opened at important villages in the State out of the funds of the District Local Boards. The department also needed financial aid from the Local Fund Department to meet the demands of certain districts for the supply of breeding bulls for the castration of Serub bulls in the State.

In order to develop the well known hill cattle (Dongri) useful for plough and known as an excellent milk breed, the department, at the instance of the Director-General and Secretary Commerce and Industries Department, undertook a preliminary survey of the villages in the Udgir *Tahuk* for this type of cattle and 33 villages were surveyed during the year. Rural reconstruction was in progress at Parbhani and Pattancharu and two veterinary officers were appointed (one for each centre) to study the different kinds of work being done there and thus be in a position to undertake similar works in the districts of Raichur, Nizamabad and Mahbubnagar. The work connected with the selection of a group of villages for cattle survey was in progress.

A beginning was made for leasing out the horses bred at the Hingoli stud for racing and for sale to the Military Department as remounts. Eight horses were sent to Hyderabad and one of them was leased out during the year.

No new departmental scholarships were awarded in 1342 F. for training at the Veterinary Colleges in British India, where in all 10 candidates had

been already under training. Of these, one each was at the Veterinary Colleges, Patna and Calcutta, 5 were at Madras and 3 at Bombay. One candidate had been studying at the Royal Veterinary College, London. Two Veterinary Inspectors were deputed during the year to the Patna Veterinary college for post-graduate training.

Nawab Rais Jung Bahadur, the permanent Director attended the Malegoan Horse Show—the biggest in the State, the Imperial Horse Show at Delhi and the Advisory Boards meeting of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the meeting of the Animal Husbandry wing of the Board and visited in this connection the farms at Hissar and Karnal. Mr. Badami (the officiating Director) also attended the aforesaid meeting held at Delhi and Simla and a Horse Show at the former place.

248. An increase was noted in the number of outbreaks attended to by the Department (624 against 476) as well as in the mortality of cattle from contagious diseases (23,200 compared with 22,238). As usual, the largest number of deaths was from rinderpest being 14,506 as against 20,348 and this decrease was mostly attributed to timely preventive and precautionary measures adopted by the department. There was a large increase in deaths from hæmorrhagic Septicæmia, black quarter and anthrax as compared with the previous year, Hæmorrhagi was responsible for 5,040 deaths as against 1,252. The districts which suffered most during the year were Warangal (3,450), Karimnagar (3,239), Nalgonda (3,192), Nizamabad (2,076), Hyderabad (1,769), Medak (1,686), Gulbarga (1,588), Aurangabad (1,534) and Mahbubnagar (1,139). In other districts the mortality varied between 983 in the Adilabad district and 78 in the Raichur district. Altogether 1,78,544 animals were inoculated against 1,44,722 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 23·3 per cent. The number of animals which died uninoculated in the course of outbreaks was 15,727 while those that died after inoculations were only 654 as against 810 in the preceding year. During the year 3,097 Goat-Virus-Alone-Vaccinations against rinderpest were performed as an experimental measure and it was reported that by its adoption there would be a great saving in expenditure in the protection of cattle against rinderpest. The medical store supplied 2,80,750 doses of serum. The districts in which more than ten thousand inoculations were carried out were Nalgonda (26,134), Karimnagar (25,342), Warangal (23,009), Aurangabad (14,925), Nizamabad (14,787), Hyderabad (14,453), Mahbubnagar (13,258) and Adilabad (10,649). The inoculated animals in other districts varied between 8,685 in the Medak district and 100 in the Osmanabad district.

249. As before, there were 14 stationary hospitals and dispensaries, while the itinerant dispensaries increased from 56 to 61. Altogether, 3,68,860 animals against 2,90,843 were treated : 2,47,904 at the dispensaries and 1,20,956 by the inspectors and their assistants on tour. The largest number of animals treated was in the Hyderabad district (34,158) and the lowest (1,304) in the Medak district. The districts in which more than 15,000 animals were treated were—Bir (27,845), Aurangabad (26,052), Parbhani including the Hingoli Stud (24,085), Bidar (18,045), Nanded (17,278), Warangal (15,730) and Nizamabad (15,328). The touring staff visited 10,615 villages, castrated 27,910 animals and treated 30,290 animals for contagious diseases and 62,756 for non-contagious diseases. Each of these figures was higher than the corresponding figures in the preceding year. The districts where more than two thousand castrations were performed were :—Karimnagar (5,448), Bir (4,314), Raichur (2,976), Adilabad (2,118) and Aurangabad (2,035). In the city of Hyderabad 656 animals were castrated.

250. Including the Hingoli Stud there were in all 35 stallions in the districts against 34 in the preceding year, while the number of stands in the districts was reduced from 21 to 16. During the year, two stallions died and two were destroyed; 4 colts were brought on the register and one was

Hospitals and Treatment.

Horse, cattle and sheep breeding.

imported. A decrease was noted in the number of coverings—565 as against 741, the average mares covered per stallion being 20·92 as against 20·02 in the year before. The average cost of upkeep of stallions in the districts and at the Hingoli Stud was Rs. 343-8-6 and Rs. 263-7-9 respectively.

At the end of 1341 F. there were 16 breeding bulls on the register. During the year, two bulls died and one was sold, leaving 13 at the end of 1342 Fasli.

Wool from the experimental flock of Bikaner sheep maintained at the Hingoli Stud farm was sold to the State Cottage Industries Institute. The quality of the wool was highly spoken of.

251. Sixteen horse and cattle shows were held during the year, where
 Horse and cattle shows. in all 2,977 horses and 27,262 cattle were exhibited, and 690 of the former and 1,984 of the latter competed for prizes. At the Malegaon Horse Show considered the most important in the State 2,392 horses and 789 cattle were exhibited. The shows where more than 1,500 cattle were exhibited were those of Mahbubnagar (8,500) Wanparthi (2,500), Kurmurthi (2,000), Gadwal (1,850) and Alampur (1,500). Cattle attendance in other shows varied between 1,327 at Pattan and 44 at Yellareddy. Besides Malegaon, the Pattan and the Bodhan shows exhibited 575 and 10 horses respectively. Prizes distributed were in silver bangles and in cash, the former weighed 2,240 tolas and the latter amounted to Rs. 1,528. Besides, two gold and 4 silver medals were awarded.

252. At the end of 1342 F. there were 76 horses (44 colts and 32 fillies)
 Hingolistud and fodder farms. and 57 cattle (28 male and 29 female). The total receipts realised from the sale of youngstock and of farm produce as well as other miscellaneous items and paid to the Government Treasury, amounted to Rs. 8,127 while the expenditure incurred on their maintenance was Rs. 63,877. The valuation of animals, grain, fodder, etc., estimated at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,31,384. There was a severe outbreak of strangles among the stud horses but by the timely adoption of preventive and curative measures only one colt died. The number of successful coverings was 90·3 per cent. to the mares covered or 80 per cent. of the total strength of the mares.

253. The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the Veteri-
 Cost. nary Department was Rs. 4,72,077 as compared with Rs. 4,43,024 in the preceding year.

CHAPTER V.

Public Health.

SECTION I.

Sanitation.

254. Col. J. Norman Walker, I.M.S. (retired) continued as the Director of the Medical and Sanitation Departments throughout the year under report.

The existing powers of the Director, Medical and Sanitation Departments and the District Civil Surgeons were revised and the revised powers published in the Government Jarida No. 20 dated 26th Farwardi 1342 F.

255. The Public Health Scheme was under the consideration of the Government when the year ended. When this scheme would be sanctioned and extended, the new Public Health Department with its specially trained sanitary subordinates would be able to concentrate on the ways and means to remedy the existing state of affairs in town and rural areas. Recommendations for the medical inspection of school children, buildings and surroundings were receiving the consideration of the Government at the close of the year under report.

The sanitary arrangements in the districts were entrusted to the District Local Funds Committees and those in the Capital to the Hyderabad Municipality. The general sanitary conditions of the rural areas continued to be unsatisfactory but improvements were effected in some of the larger towns, particularly in Nanded and Jalna. Since the appointments of Municipal Sanitary Inspectors sanitary conditions were said to be improving in many towns. The Revenue Department is reported to have launched upon schemes for water supply and surface drainage in the important centres viz., Jalna, Aurangabad, Nizamabad, Warangal, Latur, Raichur, Nanded, Khuldabad and Tuljapur. Large strides towards improvements were taken in the City of Hyderabad, the water supply was excellent and was being extended, the useless and dangerous wells were being closed, the sewage system was developing on modern lines, the roads and street lighting were second to none in India, the anti-plague and anti-malaria campaigns were directed at all preventive and precautionary measures for checking the spread of these epidemics. The combined effect of these improvements resulted in maintaining the sanitation of the city at the highest level of efficiency.

It was reported that the existing system of recording vital statistics was unreliable and the figures had no statistical value, while the records of the epidemic diseases were approximately accurate which attributed mainly to the help rendered by the Revenue and Police Departments. There was an increase in the total births and deaths in the dominion, the former rose from 1 26,294 to 1,45,360 and the latter from 98,629 to 1,25,797. The birth rate per *mille* of the population was 10·07 as against the death rate of 8·71, the corresponding figures of the preceding year being 8·70 and 6·83 respectively. Comparing the birth figures of the various districts, it was noted that Hyderabad and Bhir returned 21·15 and 14·12 per *mille* of population respectively while Gulbarga, Mahbubnagar and Raichur registered 7·67, 7·11 and 5·87 respectively. The highest death rate per *mille* was recorded in the Hyderabad city and suburbs being 38·17 but the average death rate for the last seven years (1333 F.—1339 F.) within the city municipal limits was 25·9 per *mille* which was further reduced to 18·2 in 1342 F. This low mortality was entirely due to the introduction of different measures for improving the sanitation of the city.

Excluding the British Administred areas, the several causes of deaths and mortality under every one with the death rate per *mille* of the population as compared with the figures of the preceding year were given as follows :—

Chief causes of mortality	TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS			DEATH RATE PER 1000 OF POPULATION		
	1842 F.	1841 F.	Difference	1842 F.	1841 F.	Difference
Cholera	4,291	924	+ 3,367	0·29	0·06	+ 0·23
Small-pox	1,041	284	757	0·06	0·02	+ 0·04
Plague	8,749	1,085	+ 7,664	0·60	0·08	+ 0·52
Fevers	77,682	69,587	+ 8,095	5·88	4·82	+ 0·56
Dysentery and Diarrhoea ..	3,010	1,770	+ 1,240	0·28	0·12	+ 0·16
Respiratory diseases ..	5,017	418	+ 4,599	0·84	0·08	+ 0·81
Injuries	3,780	3,895	+ 885	0·26	0·24	+ 0·02
Other causes	22,227	21,166	+ 1,061	1·50	1·46	+ 0·04
Total	1,25,797	98,629	+ 27,168	8·71	6·83	+ 1·88

It would be apparent from the above statistics that there was a general increase under all the heads, the total increase against the figure of the preceding year being 27,168. The epidemics of plague, cholera and small-pox were severe during the year. The death rate from all causes exceeded the figure of 1841 F. by 1·88. As the major portion of the total death rate per *mille* was due to preventable diseases such as cholera, small-pox, plague, fever and dysenteries, no stronger argument, it was reported, was necessary to prove the urgent necessity for the development of an efficient Public Health Service.

About 62 per cent. of the total deaths were on account of fevers. All the districts in the dominion were effected by them, the average death rate per district being 4,569. The highest death rate per *mille* of population was in the Hyderabad city and suburbs (12·32) and the lowest (3·36) in the Parbhani district.

The dominion was quite immune from cholera during the first five months of the year but it was very virulent during the rest of the year commencing from Ardibehist (March) which caused 4,291 deaths as against 924 in the preceding year. The Aurangabad district suffered most severely with 1,295 deaths. Deaths in other districts varied from 672 in the Osmanabad district to 32 in the Raichur district. The districts of Nalgonda, Hyderabad and Warangal were almost free from this disease. The disease became more widespread in Khurdad (April), reached its climax in Meher (August) and thereafter gradually began to decline.

Small-pox was responsible for 1,041 deaths as compared with 284 in the preceding year. 11 out of 19 districts in the dominion were quite free from this disease during the first four months of the year and in the remaining 8 districts there were 305 cases and 81 deaths. The districts registering a large number of deaths were Raichur (234), Warangal (198) and Parbhani (123). The Bir district had no deaths while Hyderabad, Nanded and Medak reported only 3, 3 and 9 deaths respectively. A large number of deaths occurred between Farwardi and Thir (February and May). March recorded the heaviest mortality.

With the exception of the Karimnagar district which was quite immune and the districts of Aurangabad and Parbhani that had only 1 and 5 deaths respectively, all other districts in the dominion were affected by plague. The district of Osmanabad and the Hyderabad city and suburbs had plague

cases throughout the year. Deaths registered as due to plague in 1342 F. totalled 8,749 as compared with 1,085 in the year preceding. The Osmanabad district was most seriously infected with 2,636 deaths, then came in serial order Gulbarga with 1,458 deaths and Hyderabad with 998 deaths. In the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Raichur, Nalgonda and Warangal the epidemic was very mild and the death rolls there ranged between 1 and 32.

256. The number of vaccinators employed in the dominion rose from 134 in 1341 F. to 140 in 1342 Fasli. There was thus an increase of 6 vaccinators who were appointed by the Hyderabad Municipality. Altogether 2,05,916 vaccinations were performed during the year as against 1,73,960 in 1341 F., indicating an increase of 31,956 or 15·5 per cent. Of these, primary vaccination totalled 2,03,173 against 1,73,001 in 1341 F. or an increase of 30,172 and 1,87,642 or 92·3 per cent. of them were successful as compared with 87·1 per cent. in the year before. Comparing the work done in the different districts the largest number of vaccinations were performed in the Aurangabad district *viz.*, 16,697 while the districts of Warangal and Nanded were responsible for 16,641 and 16,459 respectively. On the other hand the district which did the least work was Nalgonda. The percentage of success in primary vaccination varied from 97·5 in the Hyderabad city to 84·7 in the Nalgonda district. In the Hyderabad city 14 vaccinators were attached to the Hyderabad Municipality and performed 14,659 vaccinations against 10,883 in 1341 F. The average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator was 1,470·8 as compared with 1,298·2 in the year before, which showed that the outturn of work for individual vaccinator was improving slowly. The cost of vaccination was financed partly by the Hyderabad Municipality and partly by the Local Fund Department and it aggregated Rs. 62,253 as against Rs. 56,200 in the preceding year, the average cost of each successful vaccination being five annas one pie as compared with annas five and pies eleven in the preceding year. The cost per head varied from annas eight and pies seven in the Asifabad district to three annas and eight pies in the Nanded district.

In 1342 F. 3,74,680 lymph doses were manufactured which exceeded the figure of the preceding year by 1,61,260 or 43 per cent. Including the stock of the previous year, the total number of doses available for distribution was 4,15,826 and 3,28,218 doses were issued during the year (75,048 used in manufacture and 2,53,173 distributed to vaccinators), leaving 87,610 in stock at the end of 1342 F. Out of 2,53,173 doses distributed among the vaccinators, 32,623 were given in the Hyderabad district, 60,950 in the Aurangabad *suba*, 67,499 in the Gulbarga *suba*, 44,246 in the Medak *suba* and 47,855 in the Warangal *suba*. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 17,960 and after deducting the sale proceeds from calves and rabbits and from lymph which amounted to Rs. 3,069, the net expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the Vaccine Depôt amounted to Rs. 14,891 as compared with Rs. 12,875 in the preceding year. The net cost of lymph per dose was reduced from 11·5 pies in 1341 F. to 7·63 in 1342 F.

The Plague Department chalked out 9 campaigns for the city of Hyderabad and through them carried out all the preventive and precautionary measures such as trapping, baiting, fumigation of rats and disinfections to check the spread of the epidemic in the city and in the frontier villages. Propaganda work was done by the department in educating the public to realise the manifold advantages derived by their co-operating with the departmental officers in carrying out anti-plague measures. To achieve this object, pamphlets in English, Urdu and Telugu were printed and distributed free to the public, and posters showing how infection was carried from place to place by human agency and how the infection was spread by mis-handling rats dying of plague, were printed and circulated. The plague propaganda film was shown throughout the city and lectures illustrated by the magic lantern slides were delivered in 38 localities of the city. Lectures were also delivered on the advantages of the anti-plague measures in 14 permannet

and 3 temporary camps where 14,569 persons were accommodated. Besides, 1,486 temporary huts were put up in the temporary and some of the permanent camps to meet the pressing demand. In order to cope with the increased work a temporary establishment was entertained at a cost of Rs. 7,600. The work done by the Hyderabad Relief Association composed of ladies of Hyderabad in collaboration with the Staff of the Department was very commendable. The members of the Association not only visited several infected localities and induced the public, particularly the *pardha* ladies to remove the patients to the Isolation Hospital and get all the advantages of modern treatment, but they also encouraged the public to get inoculated and to evacuate infected localities and move to camps, preferably Government camps where sanitary arrangements were under control. The Association also did the philanthropic work of distributing to poor patients free packets containing necessities of life and enough money for the purchase of milk. A permanent and valuable work carried out by the Association was the preparation of a cinema film "Plague the Destroyer" and hundreds of people flocked to witness the film whenever and wherever it was exhibited. If some more associations of this type came forward to do work in conjunction with the officers of the department, the chances of dispelling the conservatism of the public and encouraging them to adopt the modern methods for guarding against the epidemic would be reassured and would lead to ultimate voluntary adoption of anti-plague measures by the public. In order to broadcast a similar propaganda among the villages far off from the Railways and other communications, the Government provided a six wheeler cinema car equipped with an up-to-date projector and a motor for generating the current. A special demonstration room had been arranged in the Plague Office, where pictures and charts illustrating the etiology and epidemiology of plague as well as the details of anti-plague measures were shown and visitors were given all useful information on the subject. The following statistics bore testimony to the above works on the advantages of anti-plague measures suggested by the department from time to time.

In all 2,10,074 inoculations were performed in 1342 F. throughout the dominion as against 68,585 in the year before. As usual, the largest number was in the Hyderabad city and suburbs—1,00,261 against 81,852 in 1341 F. The districts in which more than ten thousand inoculations were performed were Mahbubnagar (23,946), Medak (18,800), Osmanabad (14,553) and Atraf-e-Balda (10,119) while in other districts the figures varied between 9,794 in the Parbhani district and 286 in the Karimnagar district.

During the year 13,430 inoculations against cholera were performed. The largest number of inoculations was performed in the districts of Aurangabad (6,262), Mahbubnagar (2,661) and Raichur (1,108). Only 75 inoculations were performed in the city of Hyderabad. In the city of Hyderabad 21,10,870 traps were set, 3,40,950 rodents were caught, 41,89,185 rodents were destroyed by baiting, 9,110 houses disinfected, 41,278 houses fumigated and 6,23,523 rats holes were closed, which indicated the growing popularity of anti-plague campaign with the public. The anti-rat campaign was also continued in the frontier villages, where 73,275 traps were set, 29,427 rodents were caught and 2,325 dead rodents were found. The total expenditure incurred by the Special Plague Office and the Plague Commissioner's Office was Rs. 74,695 and Rs. 39,297 respectively. During the year, the Plague Committee sanctioned Rs. 92,579 for different works and Rs. 58,064 were spent, leaving Rs. 34,515 at the end of the year.

The Staff of the Special Malaria Department remained the same as in the preceding year and the department was doing useful work. House wells breeding dangerous species of mosquito (*A. stephensi*) were treated regularly every week with 1 per cent. Paris green with good results. It was reported that the closing of wells was the most essential step in attacking malaria in Hyderabad and would eventually reduce the nuisance of mosquitoes of all kinds. Despite the efforts of the department in persuading the people to close their wells, the response from them in this direction was poor. To combat the disease it was necessary to stop wet cultivation within

the municipal limits. The River Musi, the Hussain Sagar Tank, and the Musherabad Water Channel were successfully treated every week with a 2 per cent. Paris green during the year. 41 magic lantern lectures on preventive measures against malaria were delivered in the different localities of the city and these were well attended to. The department also exhibited a cinema film on malaria in the Kamatpura locality. A pamphlet on the advantages of closing wells was distributed from door to door. Besides, demonstrations in the Malaria Laboratory were always open to the public and many people attended them from time to time. The Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Sanitary Sub-Inspectors trained in the Malaria Department were doing useful work in the districts. An anti-mosquito scheme was in operation in Narayanpet in the Mahbubnagar district under a trained Sanitary Inspector. Among other activities of the department mention may be made of the Drainage Scheme completed at Khanapur in the Bidar District, the anti-malaria campaign at Utnoor in the Asifabad district and a malarial survey at Mulug, Lingal Settlement and Parbhani, where the people were practically taught as to how they should adopt the anti-malarial methods. The efficacy of the measures adopted by the Malaria Department was reflected in the city of Hyderabad in the returns received from selected hospitals and dispensaries viz., the Osmania Hospital, the Victoria Zenana Hospital, the Doodbawli dispensary, the Kamatipura dispensary, and the Yakootpura dispensary. These returns showed a reduction in the malarial attendance from 47 per cent. of the total attendance before the inception of department (1338 F.) to 18 per cent. during 1342 F. The steady decrease in the incidence of malaria since the commencement of the anti-malarial campaign in 1339 F. (1930 A.D.) was noteworthy and was entirely due to anti-larval measures. It was reported that further improvement might be confidently relied on with the closing of wells and improvement in surface drains. The total expenditure incurred by the department was Rs. 34,332.

No changes took place in the number of travelling dispensaries. They were 16 as in the previous years. A District Sanitary Assistant was in-charge of every travelling dispensary. These institutions visited 1,064 villages, treated 23,401 patients, performed 337 operations, inoculated 49,758 persons against plague and 310 against cholera and vaccinated 484 children and these figures were reported to be in excess of the corresponding figures of the preceding year. Apart from the medical and surgical work, they also did the propaganda work of convincing illiterate masses of the advantages of inoculations against plague, cholera and malaria as well as vaccination. The increased work turned out by them indicated that the modern methods of treatment were becoming popular. The total cost of these dispensaries amounted to Rs. 87,955.

257. The total expenditure incurred on the Sanitation Department increased from Rs. 2,62,111 in 1341 F. to Rs. 4,43,142 in 1342 F. indicating a rise of Rs. 1,81,031. The excess expenditure was mostly due to preventive measures against epidemics adopted in the city and the districts.

258. During the year, a new welfare centre was opened in the Begum Bazar for the convenience of women in the Chaderghat area in addition to the already existing centre at Darulshafa. Thus there were two Infant Welfare Centres in the city of Hyderabad. Miss S. Anandamma, a Health visitor of the Lady Reading Health School, Delhi, was appointed and placed in charge of the Chaderghat centre. These two centres were financed by the Hyderabad Municipality and were under the control of the Director of the Medical Department who was assisted by a Ladies' Committee consisting of a President and six members including the Secretary. Lady Hydari continued as the President while Mrs. Norman Walker was the Secretary throughout the year. The actual work in the Centres, besides the training of *dais*, was to attract mothers and children. The mothers were given instruction in the proper up-bringing of their children with regard to cleanliness, bath, dress and the treatment of minor ailments by simple household remedies. At the above centres, the

health workers sent trained *dais* to 203 child births. During the year, 19 *dais* received a regular training. The attendance of children amounted to 15,554 and attendance on mothers 455, of whom 252 were ante-natal cases. 4,739 domiciliary visits were made by the two Health Visitors. Two magic lantern lectures were given—one on the “Care of Children” and the other on “Plague”. The Presidents of the Local Fund Committees of Aurangabad, Raichur, Gulbarga and Warangal were approached and the necessity of having such centres in their districts was explained to them. The Talukdars of the first two districts agreed to open such centres in their respective districts. Raja Sir Bansilal Motilal Bahadur was generous enough to donate a sum of Rs. 25,000 for the construction of a building for the infant centre in the Begum Bazar. The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the above centres aggregated Rs. 6,994.

SECTION II.

Medical Relief.

259. The year opened with 147 medical institutions and one new hospital (the Residency Hospital) was added to the Hospitals and Treatment. number. Of these, 133 were maintained by Government and 5 by the *Sarf-i-Khas*, 7 were aided by the Local Boards and 3 by the State.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam was gracious enough to visit the newly constructed District Hospital at Nanded and to have it declared open. His Exalted Highness was pleased to take a keen interest in the various sections of the institution and commanded that in commemoration of his visit the new hospital should be named “*Darul Sehat Osmania*”.

The existing powers of the Director, Medical and Sanitation Departments and those of the District Civil Surgeons were revised and the revised powers sanctioned by the Government were published in the Government Jarida No. 20 dated 26th Farwardi 1342 F. These powers were intended to improve the disciplinary control, maintain a high standard of efficiency and avoid delay in the despatch of work. His Exalted Highness the Nizam was graciously pleased to open the new X-ray Department on the 15th Zilhej 1351 H. (7th Khurdad 1342 F.).

The Medical Stores were abolished at the end of 1341 F. and a system of direct supply from approved manufacturing firms of repute direct to the hospitals and dispensaries was introduced with the results that it brought about a saving of Rs. 22,000 in the establishment charges and afforded a prompt supply of fresh and improved quality of medicines.

The reorganisation of the Osmania and the Victoria Zenana Hospitals resulted in an increase in the Medical Staff. Thus there were 31 Civil Surgeons, 72 Assistant Surgeons and 173 Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the dominion against 29,71 and 171 respectively in the preceding year. There was also an appreciable increase in the nursing establishment of the department, the total strength being 135 as against 108 in 1341 F., which was composed of 2 Matrons, 2 Assistant Matrons, 2 European Sisters, 10 Indian Sisters, 27 Staff Nurses, 58 Trained Nurses, 33 Probationer Nurses and one European Nurse. Besides, there were 3 temporary posts of civil surgeons held by the Special Plague Officer, the Chief Malaria Officer and the Police Surgeon, all in the Hyderabad city and 2 Assistant Surgeons and 5 Sub-Assistant Surgeons for the Plague and the Malaria Departments. In addition to the three specialists already working in the Osmania Hospital, One Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon was appointed for a period of one year. Three temporary appointments of the Civil Surgeons grade were also made during the year under report.

Including the aided institutions, the total number of beds available in all the medical institutions of the dominion was 1,945 as against 1,748. Of these, 988 against 887 were in the city hospitals and dispensaries and 528 against 486 in the district hospitals and dispensaries.

A sum of Rs. 4,55,102 was sanctioned for the construction of certain medical buildings and for additions and alterations to the existing ones in the city and in the districts. Government also sanctioned Rs. 6,60,656 from the Local Funds for the construction of third class *talug* dispensaries. The buildings completed during the year were :—the district headquarters hospital at Nanded with quarters for staff and subsidiary buildings, lady doctor's quarters at Aurangabad, quarters for the sub-assistant surgeon, compounder and *dai* at Narsampet, additions to the sub-assistant surgeons' quarters and the construction of a new latrine at Kamareddi, and of a compound wall to enclose the three medical officers' quarters at Mahbubnagar.

A large portion of land behind the Osmania Hospital with an area of 14,000 sq. yards was purchased at a cost of Rs. 70,000 for the construction of quarters for the resident staff of the Hospital. Special windows of standard sizes worth Rs. 54,076 were purchased during the year.

There was an appreciable increase in attendance of the sick in the dominion hospitals—the in-patients increased from 23,136 to 25,725 in 1342 F. and the out-patients from 18,41,126 to 21,41,887—the corresponding figures in 1338 F. were 13,883 in-patient and 18,49,850 outpatients or in other words the increase of in-patients during the last quinquennium was about 67 per cent. and that of the out-patients 60 per cent. Thus the total number of patients treated in 1342 F. was 21,67,612 as compared with 18,64,262 in 1341 F. and 13,63,733 in 1338 F. These quinquennial statistics went to prove that there had been a continuous increase in the number of patients treated in different government institutions in the dominion. Out of the total patients (21·67 lakhs) treated in 1342 F., men patients represented 44·5 per cent, women patients 20·0 per cent. and sick children 35·5 per cent. According to religion, Muslims formed 53·6 per cent. Hindus 45·0 per cent. Christians 0·9 per cent. and other castes 0·5 per cent. Out of the total in-patients, 16,487 were cured, 3,172 relieved and 3,144 discharged otherwise. A considerable increase was noted in the total deaths among the in-patients, 1,976 against 1,065, the death rate being 7·7 against 4·6 in the year before. Increases in the percentages of deaths were recorded both in the city and the district institutions, the city mortality increased from 4·6 in 1341 F. to 8·7 in 1342 F. and the district mortality from 4·5 to 4·9. The chief cause of the higher mortality was reported to be due to the fact that most of the plague patients admitted for treatment into the Isolation Hospital were in a moribund condition and expired soon after their admission.

28·3 per cent. of the total number of patients was treated in the metropolitan hospitals and dispensaries and the remainder in the district institutions. Of the metropolitan institutions, the highest attendance *viz.* 1,46,247 was, as usual, registered by the Osmania Hospital. The dispensaries where more than 30,000 patients were treated were the Suburban Hospital (59,385), the Civil Hospital Chaderghat (48,309), the Kharyajath Dispensary (45,050), the Karwan Dispensary (36,516), the Yakoothpura Dispensary (36,379), the Doodbowli Dispensary (35,696) and the Victoria Zenana Hospital (31,846). Among the district hospitals and dispensaries, the Karimnagar dispensary headed the list with 42,571 patients. The others where more than 25,000 patients were treated were those of Nizamabad (38,731), Parbhani (33,891), Bidar (31,782), Hanamkonda-Warangal (30,673), the *Daral Sehat Osmania*, Nanded (29,307) Aurangabad (26,270) and Raichur (26,117).

Malaria claimed the largest number of patients (2·84 lakhs) the next in order stood diseases of the respiratory system (2·02 lakhs), diseases of the digestive system (1·89 lakhs), ulcers (1·57 lakhs), diseases of the ear (1·48 lakhs) and diseases of the eye (1·26 lakhs).

There was a slight increase of 1·4 per cent. in the total number of surgical operations performed in all classes of medical institutions during 1342 F. 65,391 against 65,463 in the preceding year. The major and selected operations numbered 5,095 and the minor operations were 60,296 the corresponding

figures of the preceding year being 5,550 and 59,913 respectively. 19,404 operations were performed at the different institutions in the Hyderabad city and the rest in the districts. Out of 2,083 major and selected operations done in the city hospitals and dispensaries, the Osmania Hospital accounted for 1,456 and the Victoria Zenana Hospital for 310. The standard of surgical work in the capital was reported to be uniformly satisfactory during the year under report. Among the district institutions, the Parbhani dispensary topped the list with 213 major and 1,917 minor operations. Smaller figures were returned by the district headquarter hospitals of Aurangabad (1,821), Gulbarga (1,190) Raichur (1,077), Karimnagar (1,026), Warangal (904) and Nanded (702). Out of the total patients (65,611) operated upon at the various institutions in the dominion, 63,108 were cured, 1,679 relieved, 372 discharged otherwise, 230 died and the remaining 222 were under treatment at the close of the year. The percentage of deaths to the total operations worked out to 0·35 for 1342 Fasli as against 0·29 for 1341 F.

260. The Director, Medical and Sanitation Departments, continued as the Superintendent in 1342 Fasli. It was reported that there was a satisfactory increase in attendance of in and out-patients in all departments excepting the Eye Department, the Pathological Laboratory and the X-Ray Department which showed a decrease as compared with the figures of the preceding year. The decreases in the above departments were partly due to the prevalence of plague and partly to the work of installation of the new X-ray plant and to the pathological examinations conducted by the students. The increased number of patients attending the Special Departments of Dentistry Ear, Nose, Throat, and Skin and Venereal Diseases testified to the usefulness of these departments. A revised scheme for 400 patients was sanctioned and this was found inadequate for the steadily increasing number of the in-patients and out-patients.

The total number of patients treated during the year was 1,46,247 as against 1,30,941 in 1341 F. and 98,132 in 1340 F. the in-patients increased from 9,662 to 9,941 and the out-patients from 1,21,279 to 1,36,306. Out of in-patients 6,482 were cured, 1,319 relieved, 1,406 discharged otherwise and 698 died. The percentage of deaths to the total patients treated increased from 5·45 in 1341 Fasli to 7·02 per cent. in 1342 F. which was attributed to the fact that more than 25 per cent. of deaths occurred in cases admitted in a moribund condition, terminating fatally in less than 48 hours.

The number of operations performed during the year increased from 9,835 to 11,108—1,456 major and 9,652 minor, the number of cases which proved fatal being 68 against 71 in the year before. Comparably a larger number of patients (new and old) were treated at the Special out-patients departments such as the Ear, Nose and Throat, the Skin and Venereal and the Dental Departments while in the eye department a fall was noted in the number of patients treated. The operations performed by the first three departments individually were more than their respective figures in the preceding year.

A new and very complete X-ray plant was provided during the year. In all 14,264 cases of in and out-patients were treated. The department also assisted the Military Department, Victoria Zenana Hospital and other hospitals and female probationers. The net cost per patient decreased from Rs. 1-2-7 in 1341 F. to Re. 0-12-8 owing to an increase in the number of patients treated during the year. The receipt of the department totalled Rs. 3,510 and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,916.

The pathological laboratory examined 3,496 specimens of patients—2,844 in-patient and 652 out-patients.

The total number of cases attended to in the maternity section was 1,695 and of them, 320 were normal and 297 abnormal and the remaining ones were connected with pregnancy, resulting in 24 deaths with a maternal mortality rate of 3·8 per cent. as against 2·5 per cent. in the preceding year. Separate provision for septic cases was maintained as before.

261. The Victoria Zenana Hospital in the Hyderabad city and the Rani Shernapalli Hospital at Gulbarga were the only two institutions maintained exclusively for the treatment of women. As before, 8 hospitals in the city and 15 in the districts were staffed by lady-doctors. Besides, women were treated at all Government institutions in the dominion. The total cadre of the lady medical officers was 36 comprising 4 civil surgeons, 11 Assistant Surgeons and 21 Sub-Assistant Surgeons excluding the Lady Superintendent of the Victoria Zenana Hospital. The total number of beds in all the Government medical institutions increased from 640 to 740. Of this increase of 100 beds, 50 were in the Victoria Zenana Hospital, 5 in the Lunatic Asylum and 45 in the district hospitals. A decrease was noted in the total in-patients treated during the year—8,543 against 11,047 while the out-patients increased from 6,33,663 to 7,32,242. But the aggregate figure of in and out-patients taken together showed an increase—7,40,785 as compared with 6,44,710. The daily average attendance of in-patients was 448·1 and that of out-patients was 5,119·56, the corresponding figures of the preceding year being 477·5 and 4,332·1.

An increase was reported in the maternity cases attended to in the various institutions which totalled 3,341 as against 2,426 : 2,807 against 1,694 were cases of normal labour and 534 against 732 of abnormal labour. The percentage of deaths among abnormal cases increased from 8·3 in 1341 F. to 14·4 in 1342 Fasli. The number of labour cases conducted outside the hospital was 1,545 as against 1,484, the number of abnormal cases being only 180 as contrasted with 161 in 1341 Fasli.

The work done in the Osmania, the Victoria and the Rani Shernapalli Zenana hospitals for female patients was as detailed hereunder :—

Particulars	Osmania Hospital	Victoria Zenana Hospital	Gulbarga Zenana Hospital	Total
Maternity cases	1,678	2,474	294	4,446
Maternity operations	222	555	26	803
Gynæcological cases (Indoor)	839	770	242	1,851
New in-patients	4,165	4,567	186	8,868
New out-patients	39,781	27,279	8,106	75,116
General surgical operations	906	1,077	145	2,128

262. As before, there were five centres for anti-rabic treatment, *viz.*, the Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory at the capital and at the district headquarters hospitals of Aurangabad, Nizamabad, Warangal and Gulbarga. In all 429 cases were treated at the aforesaid institutions and about 87 per cent. of them were treated at the Laboratory. Out of the total patients, 225 were fully treated and discharged, 181 were incompletely treated, 1 died and 22 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

263. During the year, 4 Assistant Surgeons and 9 Sub-Assistant Surgeons were deputed to the Osmania General Hospital for post-graduate training. Twelve officers of the department attended two courses of instruction in leprosy held under the auspices of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association in the Leper Home and Hospital at Dichpalli and 11 of them were granted certificates of efficiency. A few selected subordinate officers were given special training in plague and malaria works at the capital under special officers. Three Assistant-Surgeons who were deputed to the Madras Medical College for a course of training in Public Health were awarded diplomas in that subject and one Assistant

Surgeon was sent for the same training during the year. An Assistant Surgeon also obtained a Diploma in Tropical medicines from the School of Tropical medicines and Hygiene, Calcutta where he had been deputed for training. Four Assistant Surgeons and three Sub-Assistant Surgeons remained on study leave in England. Besides, 4 Sub-Assistant Surgeons took combined leave and study leave for training in Public Health at the Medical College, Madras at their own expenses. 23 medical officers appeared at the half yearly *Zabandani* examinations and 15 of them were declared successful. As before, compounders and nurses were trained at the Osmania General Hospital, 21 compounders were under training and 15 of the latter were declared qualified at the examination. In all 49 probationer nurses appeared for the examination and 41 of them came out successful. Compounders, nurses and midwives were trained at the Victoria Zenana Hospital. During the year, 3 midwives and 11 *dais* were declared successful, while 3 compounders, 9 nurses, 2 midwives and 11 *dais* were under training at the end of the year.

Vaccinators and compounders were trained at the Vaccine Depot. During the year, 27 vaccinators and 14 compounders appeared for the examination; 23 of the former and 13 of the latter came out successful.

As usual, clinical instructions, lectures and demonstrations were given daily by the professors and lecturers in all departments of the Osmania General Hospital. The amount of clinical material and equipment supplied afforded the students every facility for acquiring knowledge.

264. Plans for the construction of a Mental Hospital on the Uppal
Special Hospitals. road and estimates connecting with it and amounting to Rs. 19,26,200 were prepared by the Public Works Department and submitted for Government sanction. The mental patients in the meanwhile were treated, as before, at the Hyderabad Central Jail. The year opened with 290 patients, of whom 224 were males and 66 females. Among the males 16 were criminals. During the year, 162 men and 38 women were admitted—the former included 14 convicts and the latter 1 convict. Thus there were 490 mental patients as compared with 404 in the preceding year. 65·3 per cent. of the total patients suffered from acute and chronic mania and the rest from other causes such as meloncholia, dementia, insanity, idiocy and imbecility. Altogether 166 patients were discharged during the year: 71 were discharged as cured and 47 were entrusted to their relatives after some improvement. The number of deaths increased from 24 to 48, giving a percentage of 9·79 on the total population as compared with 5·52 in the preceding year.

The total expenditure incurred on the Lunatic Asylum amounted to Rs. 30,918 as compared with Rs. 29,935 in the year before, indicating an increase of Rs. 983 which was due to the greater number of lunatics under treatment during the year under report.

A comprehensive scheme to combat tuberculosis including an up-to-date sanatorium near Vicarabad to accommodate 120 patients and the organisation of two tuberculosis clinics and domiciliary visits in the Hyderabad city was submitted to Government. The acquisition of the Damagundam site of 403·72 acres was sanctioned. After a careful survey of the area, a list of building requirements and plans of their layout were sent to the Public Works Department and duly approved. Sanction was also accorded to the construction of two open air tuberculosis wards on the roof of the Osmania Hospital.

As usual, tuberculosis patients were treated in the suburban out-patient clinic, Osmania Hospital, and Isolation Hospital. At the Suburban Out-Patients Clinic 687 new and 4,553 old patients were treated, the corresponding figures of the preceding year being 513 and 3,641. At the Osmania Hospital 114 cases were dealt with—4 were transferred to the Isolation Hospital, 52 relieved and discharged against medical advice and 36 discharged as improved. The number of deaths was only six, the

cases under treatment at the end of 1342 F. being 16. At the Isolation Hospital the advanced cases of tuberculosis and those transferred from the Osmania General Hospital were treated. Out of 287 cases treated during the year, 65 were cured, 118 relieved and discharged, 72 died and 32 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

As in the previous year, the Leper Home and Hospital, Ditchpalli (a mission institution) was in charge of Rev. George K. Kerr except for a short period when Rev. C. G. Early acted for him. Dr. E. B. Christian was in medical charge. Altogether 782 patients were treated during the year as compared with 732 in 1341 F. and 696 in 1340 F. The result of the treatment was that 190 patients were discharged, 130 left without permission and 552 were refused admission, some for want of accommodation and the majority because they were not suitable for treatment which fact indicated that the leper community of the Hyderabad State had woken up as never before to the possibility of treatment. The institution held two courses during the year and 15 men were trained in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of leprosy. At the Karwan Leper Clinic, Dhulpet 206 new patients were treated. During the year, 22 clinics were established in dispensaries at 13 District Head Quarters and 9 Taluk Head Quarters under specially trained medical officers. The total number of new patients treated at the above clinics was 1,097 and the Nizamabad Leper Clinic treated the largest number of patients. The total number of medical officers so far trained at Ditchpalli in prevention, diagnosis and treatment of leprosy was 74.

265. In 1342 F. 1,376 cases were investigated as compared with 1,246 in the preceding year, indicating an increase of 10·4 per cent. In all 3,182 articles were examined and of them 1,912 related to the medico-legal section and 21 of the latter were connected with human poisoning. Moreover anti-rabic treatment was given to 373 persons.

266. The total expenditure incurred on the Medical Department increased from Rs. 17,21,410 in 1341 F. to Rs. 19,36,191 in 1342 F. Of this sum, Rs. 15,49,748 were spent on establishment, pensions, contingencies, etc., Rs. 2,11,552 on the Medical Stores, Rs. 24,105 on the Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory, Rs. 69,610 on grants-in-aid to other dispensaries and Rs. 81,176 on the expansion of the Medical and Sanitation Departments.

SECTION III.

Unani and Ayurvedic Department.

267. As before, there were 29 *Unani* and *Ayurvedic* dispensaries at the Capital—10 Government and 19 aided including one exclusively intended for women. 12·52 lakhs patients were treated in these institutions. Besides, there were *Unani* dispensaries in the districts were subsidised by the Local Boards.

268. The *Unani* Medical School consisted of two branches, a *Persian* and an *Arabic*, the total strength being 46. During the year, 24 candidates appeared at the examination and 17 were declared successful. 12 students were granted scholarships ranging between Rs. 8 and 20. The total cost of the school for the year amounted to Rs. 11,915.

269. The total expenditure on the *Unani* Medical Department amounted to Rs. 1,58,541. The total amount spent on public health and sanitation including *Unani* and *Ayurvedic* dispensaries was Rs. 25,32,874 as compared with Rs. 21,37,747 in 1341 F.

CHAPTER VI.

Instruction.

SECTION I.

Education.

270. **Control.** Mr. Khan Fazal Mohammad Khan, M.A., continued as the Director of Public Instruction throughout the year 1342 Fasli.

271. **Staff.** The educational service was further improved by the appointment of 175 teachers possessing different qualifications.

272. **General Statistics.** Notwithstanding the outbreak of plague in the Capital and in most of the districts, an increase was noted in the total number of public institutions as well as in their aggregate strength—the former rose from 4,510 to 4,542 and the latter from 3,15,487 to 3,27,067. This increase was mostly attributed to the opening of the primary schools in districts and partly to the transfer of secondary and primary schools of the Administered Area (Residency Bazars, now styled as the Sultan Bazars) on account of its rendition to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government. The private schools numbered 776 with 27,506 pupils as against 1,046 schools with 29,720 pupils, indicating a net fall of 270 schools with 2,214 scholars which was attributed mostly to the present economic conditions. Thus the public and private institutions taken together showed a fall of 238 and numbered 5,318 against 5,556 at the end of 1342 F., while their aggregate strength rose by 9,366 from 3,45,207 in 1341 F. to 3,54,573 in 1342 F.

The total expenditure incurred on all grades of institutions including collegiate education was Rs. 1,06,60,110 as compared with Rs. 1,06,91,051. The fall of Rs. 30,941 was due to the fact that the amount of salaries of teachers in all the Government institutions for the month of Aban 1341 F. was included in the expenditure for that year. There was no change in the total number of colleges. The Osmania High Schools, Middle Schools and Primary Schools rose by 2, 4 and 30 respectively while the Special Schools decreased by 4. The direct expenditure (on tuition) slightly decreased from Rs. 66,51,381 in 1341 F. to Rs. 66,33,510 in 1342 F. Of this the total expenditure on collegiate education amounted to Rs. 11,56,750, that on High Schools to Rs. 15,82,082, that on Middle Schools to Rs. 10,81,593, that on Primary Schools to Rs. 24,28,971 and that on Special Schools to Rs. 3,84,114. The indirect expenditure such as on direction, inspection, scholarships, libraries, etc. totalled to Rs. 40,26,600.

During the year, sanction was accorded to raise two Middle Schools for girls to the grade of High Schools. The scheme for the training of matriculate teachers in the Normal School, Warangal was also sanctioned. Attempts were being made to organise the lower sections of the selected Primary Schools on the Montessori and Kindergarten principles. Similarly, a beginning was made to introduce the Project Method in some of the schools. All round improvement was reported in the physical education of students in all the schools. Two schemes—one for the education of the depressed classes and the other for the progress of education in *Jagirs*—were under the consideration of Government when the year closed. The Education Code submitted for sanction to Government was still under their consideration. The Boy Scouts and the Girl Guide movements were gaining popularity day by day in the State. During the year, Rs. 4,88,914 were spent on the construction of buildings for schools and colleges as

compared with Rs. 6,95,717 in the preceding year, indicating a decrease of Rs. 2,06,803. 9 buildings for Primary Schools, 5 for Middle Schools and one for the office of the District Inspector of schools at Nalgonda were constructed by the Public Works Department and handed over to the department. Two buildings—one for the Telugu Normal School for men teachers at Warangal and the other for the office of the Director of Public Instruction—were purchased for Rs. 25,709 and Rs. 80,000 respectively. Besides, standard plans for the construction of two hostels in the city, District Inspector's quarters, and the office buildings of the Divisional Inspectors of Schools were sanctioned during the year. A sum of Rs. 3,81,000 sanctioned from the savings of the Local Fund for the construction of village school buildings was distributed equally among 4 *Subas*. His Exalted Highness was graciously pleased to award the munificent grant of Rs. 29,167 for the building of the "Nizam's Guest House" in the Bhandarker's Research Institute, Poona.

The different agencies maintaining the institutions and the number of the latter for boys and girls with their respective strength and their classification according to the various grades showing the number of pupils at every stage were indicated as stated hereunder :—

(A) Public and private schools maintained by various agencies.

Agencies	SCHOOLS FOR BOYS						SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS						TOTAL				VARIATION
	1841 F.			1842 F.			1841 F.			1842 F.			1841 F.		1842 F.		
	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	
Government ..	776	1,23,728	742	1,25,043	389	27,030	333	27,298	1,115	1,50,758	1,075	1,52,341	—	40	+	1,583	
Sarfi-Khas ..	140	13,983	151	14,925	7	845	7	949	147	14,328	158	15,874	+	11	+	1,046	
Local Funds ..	1,142	56,820	1,210	62,800	51	2,051	59	2,936	1,193	58,371	1,269	65,736	+	76	+	7,365	
Experimental ..	993	32,522	991	33,258	13	337	15	339	1,006	32,909	1,006	33,647	..	..	+	738
Aided ..	548	29,709	543	30,204	266	12,655	268	12,689	814	42,364	816	42,832	+	2	+	468	
Unaided recognized	215	13,925	182	12,806	20	2,332	36	3,331	235	16,257	218	16,637	—	17	+	380	
Total public schools	3,814	2,70,187	3,824	2,79,086	696	45,300	718	48,031	4,510	3,15,437	4,542	3,27,067	+	32	+	11,580	
Private schools ..	1,043	29,460	767	26,806	3	260	9	700	1,046	29,720	776	27,506	—	270	—	2,214	
Grand total ..	4,857	2,99,647	4,591	3,05,842	699	45,560	727	48,731	5,556	3,45,207	5,318	3,54,573	—	238	+	9,366	

(B) *Classification of institutions and their strength according to the grades.*

Grades	1341 F.		1342 F.		VARIATION	
	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars
Colleges	10	1,400	10	1,449	..	+ 49
English High Schools ..	23	8,914	23	9,002	..	+ 88
Osmania High Schools ..	21	9,613	23	11,272	+ 2	+ 1,659
Combined High Schools ..	6	4,500	6	4,624	..	+ 124
Middle Schools	128	33,799	132	36,140	+ 4	+ 2,341
Primary Schools	4,260	2,52,132	4,290	2,59,633	+ 30	+ 7,501
Special Schools	62	5,129	58	4,947	— 4	— 182
Total	4,510	3,15,487	4,542	3,27,067	+ 32	+ 11,580

(C) *Boys and girls under different stages of instruction.*

Grades	1341 F.		1342 F.		VARIATION	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Colleges	1,879	21	1,427	22	+ 48	+ 1
High Schools	5,907	232	6,421	229	+ 514	— 3
Middle Schools	18,070	624	14,277	816	+ 1,207	+ 192
Primary Schools	2,40,567	48,558	2,46,623	52,805	+ 6,056	+ 3,747
Special Schools	4,124	1,005	3,819	1,128	— 305	+ 123
Total	2,65,047	50,440	2,72,567	54,500	+ 7,520	+ 4,060

Out of 4,542 public institutions, 3,824 were for boys and 718 for girls, their respective strength being 2,79,036 and 48,081. Compared with the figures of the preceding year, schools for boys increased by 10 with an addition of 8,849 pupils and those for girls by 22 with an addition of 2,731 scholars. A considerable fall was noticed in the total number of private institutions for boys and in their aggregate strength, the former decreased from 1,043 to 767 and the latter from 29,460 to 26,806 while the schools for girls increased from 3 to 12 with a rise in their total strength numbering 1,250 pupils as against 260 in the preceding year. Of the public institutions, 1,075 were maintained by Government, 158 by the *Sarf-i-Khas* and 2,275 by Local Boards. Besides, there were 816 aided and 218 unaided institutions.

Classified according to the grades of instruction there were 10 Colleges, 52 High Schools, 132 Middle Schools, 4,290 Primary Schools and 58 Special Schools.

The percentages of scholars in the different stages of instructions were 0·4 (1,449) in Colleges, 7·6 (24,898) in High Schools, 11·0 (36,140) in Middle Schools, 79·5 (2,59,633) in Primary Schools and 1·5 (4,947) in Special Schools, the figures bracketted representing individually the total number of scholars in every stage. It would be seen from the statement (C) that there was an increase in the number of boys and girls undergoing

tuition in the different stages of instruction with the exception of High Schools where the girls showed a slight fall (229 against 232) and in Special Schools where the total number of boys undergoing instruction fell from 4,124 to 3,819.

The percentage of scholars at schools to the population of school-going age calculated at 15 per cent. of the total population according to the census of 1931 was 16·3 against 15·9 in 1341 F. Boys and girls under instruction formed 27·7 per cent. and 4·5 per cent. of their respective school-going population as compared with 27·1 per cent. (revised) and 4·3 per cent. respectively in the preceding year. This meant increase of 0·6 and 0·3 in the percentages of boys and girls respectively attending schools.

273. There was a fall of Rs. 30,941 in the total expenditure incurred on education in 1342 F. which amounted to Rs. 1,06,60,110 as against Rs. 1,06,91,051 in 1341 F. The expenditure under “*Shahi*” and Local Funds were reduced by 6·33 lakhs and 0·22 lakh respectively while the amount spent by other agencies, viz., *Sarf-i-Khas*, Experimental, Aided, and Unaided showed an increase over their corresponding figures of the preceding year by Rs. 0·12 lakh, Rs. 0·80 lakh, Rs. 3·87 lakhs and Rs. 1·45 lakhs respectively. How this expenditure was apportioned out by different agencies in 1341 F. and 1342 F. and the average cost per student during every stage of instruction were as shown in the following tables marked D, E, F. and G.

(D) *Expenditure on education by various agencies.*

Agencies	1341 F.		1342 F.		Variation
	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.	
<i>Shahi</i>	89,99,013	83·2	82,65,892	77·5	— 6,88,121
<i>Sarf-i-Khas</i>	2,00,088	1·9	2,12,891	2·0	+ 12,808
Local Funds	4,51,287	4·2	4,29,186	4·0	— 22,101
Experimental	7,181	0·1	86,885	0·8	+ 79,704
Aided	8,08,286	7·5	11,90,585	11·2	+ 3,87,249
Unaided	8,80,301	8·1	4,75,821	4·5	+ 1,45,020
Total	1,06,91,051	100·0	1,06,60,110	100·0	— 30,941

(E) *Direct expenditure on different stages of instruction.*

Heads	1341 F.		1342 F.		Variation
	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.	
Collegiate Education ..	10,85,058	10·1	11,56,750	10·9	+ 71,692
High Schools	16,07,794	15·0	15,82,082	14·8	— 25,712
Middle Schools	11,68,955	10·9	10,81,598	10·2	— 87,862
Primary Schools	23,74,475	22·2	24,28,971	22·8	+ 54,496
Special Schools	4,15,099	8·9	8,84,114	8·6	— 30,985
Total	66,51,881	62·1	66,88,510	62·8	— 17,871

(F) *Indirect expenditure on different items other than instruction (tuition).*

Heads	1841 F.		1842 F.		Variation
	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.	
University Registrar's Office ..	3,13,535	2.9	2,06,888	2.8	— 17,202
Direction	1,68,859	1.5	1,52,984	1.5	— 15,875
Inspection	3,40,704	3.2	3,76,696	3.5	+ 35,992
Buildings	7,78,804	7.2	5,47,586	5.1	— 2,26,268
Furniture	98,779	0.9	75,156	0.7	— 28,628
Scholarships	4,90,440	4.6	4,75,110	4.5	— 15,880
Physical Education ..	1,11,806	1.0	89,900	0.8	— 21,406
Libraries	1,67,584	1.5	1,83,650	1.8	— 38,884
Boy Scouts	27,928	0.6	28,941	0.2	— 3,982
Laboratories & Educational appliances.	2,52,709	2.4	2,56,494	2.4	+ 3,785
Miscellaneous	12,94,077	12.1	15,98,800	14.9	+ 8,04,728
Total	40,89,670	37.9	40,26,600	37.7	— 18,070
Grand total (Direct & Indirect Expenditure)	1,06,91,051	100.0	1,06,60,110	100.0	— 30,941

(G) *Average cost per student during the different stages of instruction.*

Stages				1841 F.	1842 F.	Variation
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Colleges .. ..	..	..	..	644 11 2	668 1 3	+ 28 6 1
High Schools .. ..	..	..	..	50 11 5	45 0 2	— 5 11 3
Middle Schools .. ..	..	..	..	32 2 9	27 7 2	— 4 11 7
Primary Schools .. ..	..	..	..	10 10 5	10 7 2	— 0 3 3

Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 106.60 lakhs on education Rs. 89.94 lakhs were spent from the public funds, i.e., Government (82.66 lakhs), *Sarf-i-Khas* (2.12 lakhs), Local Boards (5.16 lakhs) and only Rs. 16.66 lakhs by private agencies such as aided (11.91 lakhs) and unaided (4.75 lakhs) institutions. The direct expenditure (expenditure on tuition) amounted to Rs. 66.84 lakhs or 62.8 per cent. of the total expenditure, and the indirect expenditure (expenses connected with the university, direction, inspection, scholarships, buildings and other items) aggregated Rs. 40.26 lakhs or 37.7 per cent. of the total expenditure. 36.6 per cent. (24.29 lakhs) of the direct expenditure was devoted to the maintenance of Primary Schools, 23.9 per cent. (15.82 lakhs) to High Schools, 17.4 per cent. (11.57 lakhs) to Colleges, 16.3 per cent. (10.82 lakhs) to Middle Schools and 5.8 per cent. (8.84 lakhs) to Special Schools, every figure bracketted indicating the actual direct expenditure of the item concerned.

With the exception of colleges where the average cost per student increased by Rs. 28-6-1 the average cost per student indicates a fall in all

other institutions such as High Schools, Middle Schools and Primary Schools against the corresponding figures of the preceding year.

Tuition fees collected during the year from the different agencies amounted to Rs. 4,71,453 as compared with Rs. 4,39,785 in 1341 F., indicating a net increase of Rs. 31,668. The miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 62,035 as against 78,288. Thus the total income of the department aggregated Rs. 5,33,488 as against Rs. 5,18,073 in 1341 F., representing a rise of Rs. 15,415. Fee collections in private schools were utilized by the managers for their upkeep while those in public schools were credited to Government treasuries.

274. The total number of colleges in the dominion was the same as in the year before, viz., 10—9 affiliated to the Osmania University (5 first grade and 4 second grade) and one first grade college, the Nizam College, affiliated to the Madras University. The combined strength of these colleges increased from 1,400 to 1,449 and their direct expenditure from Rs. 10·85 lakhs to Rs. 11·57 lakhs.

The strength of the colleges affiliated to the Osmania University was 1,144 against 1,095. Of these, 575 students were on the rolls of the University College. The strength of the Nizam College was the same as in 1341 F. viz., 305. The amount spent on the maintenance of the Osmania University College was Rs. 6·73 lakhs and that on the Nizam College Rs. 1·77 lakhs, the corresponding figures of the preceding year being Rs. 6·67 lakhs and Rs. 2·15 lakhs.

275. 944 students were on the rolls of this faculty as against 885 in 1341 F. Of them, 502 were in the University College, 22 in the Zenana College and 420 in the Intermediate Colleges of Hyderabad, Aurangabad, Gulbarga and Warangal. The results of the University College were satisfactory. 5 out of 5 took the M.A. Degree and 40 out of 64 the B.A. Degree. For the Intermediate Examination 89 candidates appeared and 37 of them were declared successful. The result of the M.Sc. examination was cent per cent; 5 appeared and all of them passed. Besides, 17 ex-student passed the B.A. and 7 the Intermediate Examinations. Three students of the University College were successful in the competition examination for the Hyderabad Civil Service. Two research scholars returned from Germany after securing Ph. D. Degrees, one in Theology and the other in Agriculture. 2 out of 3 candidates who had been awarded foreign scholarships were the Osmania graduates—one for medicine and the other for education.

From the Zenana College one student passed the Intermediate Examination. The four second grade colleges of Hyderabad, Aurangabad, Warangal and Gulbarga sent up 105 students for the Intermediate Examination and 43 were declared successful. The results of the Warangal college was very satisfactory being 77 per cent.

In all 137 candidates were sent by the Nizam College for the different examinations of the Madras University and 89 or 65 per cent. of them were declared successful. The results of the M.A. (1 out of 1), the B.A. Hon. (4 out of 4) and the B.A. Hon. Preliminary (2 out of 2) examinations were cent per cent. 6 out of 7 passed the B.Sc. and 13 out of 20 passed the B.A. examinations. 14 candidates appeared for the B.Sc. (Part I English) and 89 for the Intermediate; 7 of the former and 56 of the latter were declared successful. Besides, 38 college and private students passed the different arts examinations of the Madras University. A tutorial system was introduced in the Nizam College with the idea of promoting closer contact between teacher and student by which about 10 students were attached to one teacher. This system was reported to have worked satisfactorily during the year under report.

276. The strength of the faculty was 21 against 25 in the year before indicating a fall of 4 students. One student got through M.A., 2 out of 4 students passed the B.A. and 2 out of 3 passed the Intermediate Examinations. Besides, one ex-student

passed the Intermediate Examination. The total expenditure on this faculty (consisted entirely of the salaries paid to the staff) amounted to Rs. 59,664 as against Rs. 65,550 in 1341 Fasli.

277. The number of students undergoing training was reduced from 63 to 52 : 19 were in the Final and 33 in the Previous Faculty of Law. Class. The results were satisfactory : 13 out of 19 candidates passed the LL.B. Final and 19 out of 25 passed the LL.B. Previous. Besides, 10 ex-students were declared successful in the LL.B. Final and 7 in the LL.B. Previous. The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of this faculty was Rs. 21,225 as compared with Rs. 25,590 in 1341 F.

278. The strength of the College rose from 60 to 71 For the M.B., B.S. examination of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and the final year The Osmania Medical College. (including ex-students) 19, 10, 9 and 5 candidates respectively had appeared and 9, 10, 8 and 2 respectively were declared successful. It was reported that all the students who had passed the Final M.B., B.S. Examination were given appointments in the Medical and Sanitation Departments and the student, who had passed in the First Class and was appointed in the Medical Department, was granted a foreign scholarship for the prosecution of higher studies in England. The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the college was Rs. 1,14,780 as against Rs. 1,40,029 in 1341 F.

279. Including 13 students admitted into the 1st year B.E. Class the total strength of the college was 43 against 48 in The Osmania Engineering College. the year before. The college results were satisfactory : 8 students appeared for the B.E. Final Examination and 7 were declared successful. Besides, 2 ex-students passed the B.E. Final Examination. 5 out of 18 students (including 6 ex-students) passed the B.E. Examination Part I. It was reported that the first two successful candidates of the B.E. Final Examination were appointed in the Public Works Department as apprentices on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The expenditure on the college section during the year under report was Rs. 3,38,341 as against Rs. 1,54,394 in the preceding year.

280. There were 13 graduates under training as against 14 in the year before ; and of these 12 were Government servants and one private teacher. All the 13 teachers who The Osmania Training College. had appeared for the Diploma Examination were declared successful. One candidate won distinction in English and the other in Science. The total expenditure on the college classes was Rs. 24,295 as against Rs. 23,142 in 1341 F.

281. The Curator, Mr. Md. Enayatullah was in charge of the Bureau throughout the year except for two months when he Translation Bureau. went on leave and Col. Farhat Ali officiated for him. In all 57 books of different arts and sciences were under translation at the close of the year. Translations of 20 books were completed during the year : History and Engineering 4 each, Politics and Philosophy 2 each, Medicine 3, Economics, Law, Mathematics, Chemistry and Zoology one each. Besides, 37 translated works were under revision. Out of 68 books in the Press 18 were completely printed and 10 of the latter were published. The Terms Committee held 190 meetings in which 6,416 English Technicals of various subjects were translated. The Book Depot of the Bureau sold 4,371 copies of different publications and realised Rs. 10,122. The total number of copies presented to His Exalted Highness, the *Peshi* office of His Exalted Highness, the Honorary Members of the Osmania University Senate, public libraries in and out of the dominion, all the Indian Universities, authors and publishers was 1,524.

282. As compared with the preceding year, the number of High Schools increased from 50 to 52 and their total strength rose Secondary Education. from 28,027 to 24,898. Thus there was an increase

of 2 schools and 1,871 scholars. English High Schools numbered 23, Osmania High Schools 21 and Combined High Schools (English and Osmania) 6. Out of the 23 English High Schools, 17 prepared pupils for the High School Leaving Certificate Examination and the remaining 6 for the Local Senior and Junior Cambridge Examinations. Out of 871 candidates who had appeared for the High School Leaving Certificate Examination, 476 or 52·37 per cent. were successful : 6 in the first class, 159 in the second class and 311 in the 3rd class. It was reported that, with the exception of the Jagirdars' College and Chaderghat High School, the results of other Government High Schools were satisfactory and that the results of aided schools did not show any improvement when compared with those of the preceding year. 36 candidates had appeared for the Senior Cambridge and 30 for the Junior Cambridge Examinations : 26 of the former and 21 of the latter came out successful. For the Preliminary Examination 17 had appeared and 13 passed. 196 candidates (under new rules) and 544 candidates (under old rules) had appeared for the Osmania Matriculation Examination and 66 or 33·67 per cent. of the former and 316 or 58·08 per cent. of the latter were successful. The total direct expenditure on High Schools decreased from Rs. 16·08 lakhs in 1341 F. to Rs. 15·82 lakhs in 1342 F.

There were 132 Middle Schools in the State as against 128, indicating a net increase of 4 schools with a corresponding increase in their total strength : 36,140 against 33,799 or a rise of 2,341 scholars. During the year 198 candidates had appeared for the Departmental Examination, of whom 39 passed. The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of Middle Schools decreased from Rs. 11·69 lakhs to Rs. 10·82 lakhs in 1342 Fasli.

283. During the year under report, there were 4,290 Primary Schools of all types with a total strength of 2,59,633 pupils as against 4,260 schools and 2,52,132 pupils in 1341 F. Thus there was a net increase of 30 schools and 7,501 scholars. The average number of pupils per school was 60·5 against 59·2 in 1341 F. Of the Primary Schools, 931 were maintained by the Government, 154 by the *Sarf-i-Khas*, 2,272 by the Local Boards, 749 were aided and 184 unaided and recognised. No tuition fee was charged in the Government Schools and instruction in Primary Schools was imparted through the vernacular of the locality. It was reported that 264 head masters continued to work as post masters and they were paid the usual allowance for the extra work. The expenditure incurred on Primary Schools was Rs. 24·29 lakhs as against Rs. 23·74 lakhs in the preceding year, indicating a rise of Rs. 0·55 lakh.

284. There were 718 public schools for girls of all grades and their strength was 48,031 as compared with 696 schools and 45,300 scholars in the preceding year. Thus there was an increase of 22 schools and 2,731 scholars. Besides, there were 9 private schools including one High School and one Middle School with 700 scholars. Of the above 718 institutions, one was a first grade college known as the Osmania University College for Women. 6 were High Schools (2 Government and 4 aided), 22 Middle Schools (9 Government, 5 aided and 8 unaided), 681 Primary Schools (318 Government, 7 *Sarf-i-Khas*, 74 Local Boards, 255 aided and 27 unaided) and 8 Special Schools (3 Government, 4 aided and 1 unaided). The percentage of girls at school to the total girl population of school-going age was 4·5 as against 4·3 in the preceding year. From the Zenana College only one student passed the Osmania Intermediate Examination. Of the 7 successful private candidates, 3 passed the B. A. Examination and 4 the Intermediate Examination. 18 out of 46 candidates passed the H.S.L.C. Examination. 43 candidates appeared for the different Cambridge Examinations and 42 for the Departmental Middle School Examination, 37 of the former and 11 of the latter were declared successful. 367 girls appeared for the Special Primary Examination and 187 were declared successful. A decrease was noted in the total expenditure incurred on the education of girls—Rs. 8,80,199 as against Rs. 8,87,867 in 1341 F. while the total fees realised increased from Rs. 87,840 in 1341 F. to Rs. 98,639 in 1342 F.

285. The number of training schools was the same as in the preceding year, *i.e.*, 9. Of these, 5 institutions trained men teachers and 4 women teachers. The aggregate strength of teachers under training was 305 as against 327 in 1341 Fasli. The total expenditure on all kinds of Training Schools was Rs. 1·68 lakhs as against Rs. 1·76 lakhs.

Special Education.
(a) Training Schools.

There were 31 teachers in the Hyderabad Training School.—10 Intermediates for the Teachers' Diploma and 21 Matriculates for the Secondary Teachers' Certificate. The results of the school were satisfactory. 12 candidates had appeared for the Intermediate Teachers' Certificate Examination and 21 for the Secondary Teachers' Certificate Examination and all of them were declared successful in practice, while in theory 91·6 per cent. of the former and 85·7 per cent. of the latter came out successful. There were 4 training schools for men teachers at Aurangabad, Warangal, Gulbarga and Medak and their total strength was 163. The results of the Higher Elementary Teachers' Certificate Examination were satisfactory, the percentage of successful candidates of the Aurangabad, Warangal and Gulbarga Schools being 55, 81 and 65 respectively and that of the Medak School cent. per cent.

The strength of the Hyderabad Training School for women teachers was 65, and its results were satisfactory : 3 out of 6 candidates passed the Higher Elementary Teachers' Certificate Examination and 9 out of 19 the Lower Elementary Teachers' Certificate Examination. The results produced by the women training schools of Warangal and Secunderabad in the Higher and Lower Teachers' Certificates Examinations were satisfactory while from the Aurangabad School only one teacher passed the Lower Elementary Teachers' Certificate Examination.

286. There were 4 aided industrial schools at Aurangabad, Nizamabad, Nampally and *Anjuman-e-Khadimul Musalman* in Hyderabad.—the first two were under the control of the Commerce and Industries Department and the last two were under the Educational Department. The Industrial School of Nampally was re-organised by the department of Commerce and Industries. The vocations taught in them were carpentry, blacksmithy, copper-smithy and weaving.

(b) Industrial, Vocational
and Technical Schools.

Vocational instruction was provided in 2 Colleges, 18 High Schools, 28 Middle Schools, 4 Special Schools and some Primary schools wherein 7,646 boys and 1,454 girls availed themselves of the said instruction. In all 24 different kinds of useful vocations were taught in the High Schools and Middle Schools, the most important of them being carpentry, weaving, tailoring, needle-work, agriculture, gardening, cane and leather work, hosiery, printing, copper and blacksmithy, wood-work and binding.

The Osmania Central Technical Institute, Hyderabad was under the Mint Master with a strength of 305 pupils as against 309 in the preceding year. The total number of classes in the institution increased from 13 to 15. 218 students were sent up for the Annual Examination, of whom 87 passed : 2 in first class, 52 in second class and 33 in third class. The percentage of passes and promotions showed a marked increase being 40 per cent. as compared with 35 per cent. in the preceding year. The practical training was carried out, as before, in the different sections of the Workshop and Electricity Departments. Senior students were used to a considerable extent on the erection of the machines and apparatus in the new Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Laboratories and they gained valuable experience in foundation, erection and fitting work. It was reported that two new detailed schemes were put into operation during the year—one dealt with practical training for students in the Diploma Courses which resulted in their regular transfers from one department to another, and the other con-

nected with the payment of wages to the students in their practical training. Besides, the Institution had accepted a scheme whereby it paid to the Mint Workshops a sum of Rs. 5 per student per month (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,500 p.m.) for the services rendered by that department in connection with the practical training of the students. The poor and needy students particularly those in the advanced courses were given financial aid to finish their Diploma Courses. During the year, the institute opened its laboratories for the inspection of the general public. This proved very successful and attracted a large number of visitors who were interested in all they saw. The expenditure on the Institute was Rs. 77,367 as compared with Rs. 76,251 in the preceding year.

287. There were, as usual, two classes—one in the City Collegiate High School and the other in the Chaderghat High School.
(c) Commercial Classes. The total number of commercial students in both the institutions was 40 against 25 in the preceding year. In all 8 candidates had appeared for the H.S.L.C. examination in Book-keeping and 7 passed. The total expenditure on these classes amounted to Rs. 6,802 as against Rs. 6,763 in 1341 Fasli.

288. This class was, as before, under the control of the High Court and its total strength increased from 77 to 95. During
(d) Law Class. the year, 50 candidates had appeared for the 1st grade pleadership examination of whom 12 passed in group I, 2 in first class and 10 in second class and, 4 passed in group II—3 in first class and 11 in second class. For the second grade pleadership examination 23 candidates had appeared and 6 passed in group II in second class. The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the Law Class was Rs. 10,749 as compared with Rs. 10,764 in the preceding year.

289. A fall was noted in the number of schools and their total strength —4 schools with 377 boys against 8 schools with 750
(e) Schools in the Military Areas. pupils in the preceding year. The decrease was due to the abolition of schools in the military areas connected with the Golconda Lancers, 3rd Lancers, 2nd Infantry and Golconda Battery and two of these abolished schools were converted by the military authorities into military schools for recruits. The total expenditure was thus reduced from Rs. 5,443 to Rs. 3,449.

290. During the year, there were 49 Adult Schools with a total strength of 1,503 students as against 32 schools with 650 pupils
(f) Adult Schools. in 1341 F. Thus there was an increase of 17 schools with 853 scholars. Out of the above schools, 7 in the *Balda* (the city of Hyderabad) were aided ones and received a grant of Rs. 1,260. The total expenditure incurred on these institutions was Rs. 11,054.

291. There were 18 Theological Schools in the dominion with 958 scholars as against the same number of schools with
(g) Theological Schools. 1,009 scholars in 1341 F. Out of these, 13 were *Islamic* Schools (3 Government and 10 Aided) and 5 were Aided *Sanskrit* ones. In all of them religious education was imparted along with secular education up to standard IV. The *Madrassa-i-Nizamia* where *Arabic* is taught up to *Kamil* Class received an annual grant of Rs. 28,039. This school had a boarding house attached to it and the boarders were fed and clothed free of charge.

292. The Orphanage was, as usual, under the direct control of a committee of which the Hon'ble the Resident was the President and Sir Nizam Jung Bahadur was the Secretary.
(h) Victoria Memorial Orphanage. The total strength of the Orphanage was 215 against 210 in the preceding year: boys numbered 102 and girls 113. Training was given to the children in different vocations. The total expenditure on both the sections including boarding charges increased from Rs. 23,832 in 1341 F. to Rs. 26,173 in 1342 Fasli.

293. Mr. P. F. Durand remained in charge of the college in 1342 F. This was an institution where special arrangements were made for the education of the children of the nobles in the dominion and where the students were prepared for the Cambridge School Certificate and the H.S.L.C. Examinations. The expenses of the college were met from the Jagirdars' College Funds. The total strength of the college was 183. 3 out of 6 candidates passed the Cambridge School Certificate Examination and 3 out of 8 the H.S.L.C. Examination. It was reported that the Boy Scout movement was gaining popularity in the college. The total expenditure on this institution amounted to Rs. 1,09,287 as against Rs. 1,05,937. The cost per student worked out to Rs. 578-2-6 against Rs. 633-12-8 in 1341 F.

294. The First Aid or Ambulance lectures were given in the Mahbubia Girl's High School and in the College of Physical Education for men in Hyderabad and the Forest School, Mahbubabad. During the year, 6 ambulance classes were held representing 115 candidates of whom 90 were successful at the annual examination. In all 38 First-Aid certificates were issued by the Hyderabad Central Ambulance Board and 52 by the Forest Department.

295. This school forms part of the Engineering College affiliated to the Osmania University and trains candidates for the Subordinate Engineering service. 52 candidates had appeared for the competitive entrance examination and 20 were selected. 28 candidates had appeared for the first year subordinate class examination and 15 for the 2nd year examination.—20 of the former and 13 of the latter were declared successful.

296. Mr. F. Weber continued to remain in charge of the college for Physical Education during 1342 F. The third batch of 10 students was under training in the college. 9 students had appeared for the final examination and all of them graduated. Two batches of drill masters came to be trained in this college. No fees were charged on the teachers under training. During the year, the physical and medical inspections were made in the Engineering Medical and City Colleges. The physical defects of the students were detected and brought to their notice and definite exercises were shown to them to overcome the defects. The total amount spent on the maintenance of the college was Rs. 11,686 as against Rs. 14,847 in the preceding year.

Mr. S. M. Hadi continued to work as the Chief Inspector of Physical Education during the year 1342 F. except for 5 months when he accompanied Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla Bahadur's son to Europe and Mr. Ali Mosa Raza acted for him as the Chief Inspector. It was reported that there had been a marked improvement in the efficiency of the drill masters and in the general health of the student population. The illiterate and old type drill instructors were being replaced by young, literate and properly trained men. A batch of 38 drill instructors deputed to the college of physical education finished its two months training. Most of the institutions in the dominion were supplied with play ground apparatus and game materials. The expenditure incurred on the physical education decreased from Rs. 1,11,306 in 1341 F. to Rs. 89,900.

297. Mr. S. M. Hadi, B.A. (Cantab) continued to work as the Organising Commissioner during 1342 F. except for 5 months when Mr. Ali Mosa Raza was in charge of his office. 11 new troops were registered during the year while 9 discontinued to work, the total number of troops being thus 75—30 in *Balda* and 45 in districts—with 2,059 scouts, rovers and scouters as compared with 1,778 in the preceding year. During the year, 16 *Nizam* Scout badges, 80 1st class badges and 400 proficiency badges were distributed in addition to several badges in the Tender Foot and Second Class Tests. On the new year day all the Scout Troops of *Balda* met and celebrated the Scout day to renew the Scout Promise. As usual, a scout rally of all the troops was held on the Nizam College grounds in connection with the celebration of His Exalted Highness'

Birthday. All the annual trophies were presented to the winning troops on the occasion. It was gratifying that the scouts and rovers in various parts of the dominion responded to the call of service wherever and whenever needed. The total expenditure incurred on this movement was Rs. 23,941 as against Rs. 27,923 in 1341 Fasli.

298. Miss J. Dalton worked as the Guide Trainer of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominion throughout the year under report. The Madras Province was kind enough to lend Mrs. Young to help in the training. The movement was getting more and more popular, as there were over 1,300 Rangers' Guides and Blue-birds and the guiders represented every community in the State. During the year, three new districts and two new local associations were formed.

299. 840 schools were given grants-in-aid as against 814. The total amount of grants sanctioned amounted to Rs. 5,13,289 as compared with Rs. 4,57,732 indicating an increase of Rs. 55,557. Out of this, Rs. 2,41,816 were contributed by Government, Rs. 1,440 by the *Sarf-i-Khas*, Rs. 23,199 by Local Boards and Rs. 2,46,834 represented the Imperial Grant.

300. Under this head the total expenditure decreased from Rs. 6,95,697 in 1341 F. to Rs. 4,88,914 in 1342 Fasli indicating a net fall of Rs. 2,06,783. Out of the total amount Rs. 2,71,976 were spent on the construction of buildings for Government schools and colleges, Rs. 37,735 on Local Fund schools, Rs. 1,62,430 on aided schools and Rs. 16,773 on recognised unaided schools. Besides, Rs. 58,662 were spent on repairs to the school buildings of different agencies.

301. The number of boarding houses was 47 and the total expenditure on them was Rs. 3,31,597 as against Rs. 3,23,128 in 1341 Fasli. Out of this, Rs. 1,54,056 were spent on the boarding houses attached to the Government schools and colleges and Rs. 1,77,541 on those attached to the aided and recognised unaided schools.

302 During the year, two graduates of the Osmania University College and one of the Aligarh University were awarded foreign scholarships. As before, five kinds of scholarships were awarded to the students of the State and they were classified into General, Special, Foreign, *Reyayati* and Merit Scholarships. The total amount spent was Rs. 4,75,110 as against Rs. 4,90,440 in the preceding year. Of this, Rs. 4,50,761 were spent from the Government Funds, Rs. 1,036 from *Sarf-i-Khas*, Rs. 349 from the Local Fund and the balance of Rs. 22,964 was spent by the managers of the aided and unaided schools. Besides, educational loans aggregating Rs. 1,60,556 were granted to students as compared with Rs. 2,05,793 in 1341 F. The comparative details of expenditure incurred in 1341 F. and 1342 Fasli were as tabulated below.

Particulars	1341 F.	1342 F.
General Scholarships awarded to teachers studying in Colleges, High, Middle and Primary Schools ..	1,05,496	88,665
Special Scholarships awarded to teachers in the Normal Schools and to students of the Engineering, Industrial and Theological Schools	1,33,795	1,04,273
Foreign Scholarships	1,61,149	1,92,172
<i>Reyayati</i> Scholarships granted to the poor and deserving students	60,000	60,000
Merit Scholarships awarded to students of the Secondary Schools by the head of the institutions and Divisional Inspectors . ..	30,000	30,000
Total ...	4,90,440	4,75,110
Educational Loans	2,05,793	1,60,556
Grand total ...	6,96,233	6,35,666

303. The total expenditure incurred on this head decreased from Rs. 1,67,534 to Rs. 1,65,785. Of this, Rs. 33,681 were spent on the *Asafia* Library, Rs. 83,657 on the libraries attached to the Government Schools and Colleges, Rs. 36,384 on those attached to the different offices in the Department and the balance of Rs. 12,063 was spent on public libraries connected with the recognised schools. During the year, 417 Persian, Arabic and Urdu books and 312 English books were added to the *Asafia* Library, bringing the total up to 33,360 of which 12,236 were English. Altogether 66,589 persons visited the library and consulted 56,586 books.

The Text-book Committee held one general meeting and 14 Sub-Committee meetings. Out of 16 books placed before the General Committee, 6 were selected for prizes and libraries and the rest were rejected.

SECTION II.

Literature and Press.

304. During the year, sanction was accorded to the opening of 8 new presses in the dominion against 16 in the preceding year, the total number of working presses in the dominion at the end of 1843 F. being 123.

There was practically no increase in the total number of books published in 1842 F. which stood at 560 against 559. As usual, the majority of these publications numbering 175 dealt with ethics and theology. Law ranked next in order with 105 publications to its credit. The next in order were those on education with 52, poetry with 23, history and science with 12 each, economics and biography with 8 each, stories and calendars with 7 each drama with 4, sanitation and medicine with 3 each, music with 2 and Commerce and Industries with one. The miscellaneous publications numbered 138.

The Translation Bureau of the Osmania University published 9 books comprising 3 on mathematics, 1 on law, 2 on history, 1 on economics, 1 on geography and 1 on sociology. Four Arabic works on theology and ethics were published by the *Dairat-ul-marif* press.

Classified according to different languages, 369 out of 560 publications were in Urdu, 74 were in Urdu and Arabic, 39 were in Telugu, 19 were in Marathi, 18 were in Hindi, 6 were in English and Urdu, 5 each were in Persian and English, 4 each were in Arabic and Marwadi, 3 each were in Urdu and Persian, Telugu and Urdu, 2 each were in Persian, Urdu and Arabic, Hindi and Marathi, and Sanskrit, and one each was in Marathi, Telugu and Urdu, Sanskrit and Telugu, English and Telugu, Sanskrit and Hindi, and in Canarese.

The number of books registered under the copyright Act was 18 as against 39 in 1841 F.

305. Licenses were given for the publication of 2 weekly newspapers in Urdu and 8 Journals—5 in Urdu, 1 in English, 1 in Marathi and 1 in Hindi.

SECTION III.

Hyderabad Civil Service Class.

306. The nomination of the candidates was, as usual, effected by a committee of five ex-officio members, viz., the Finance Member, the Revenue Member, the Political Member, the Chief Justice and the Director of Public Instruction and the arrangements for the conduct of the examination and classes were made by a Board of 4 ex-officio members comprising the Finance Member, the Director of

Public Instruction, the Principals of the Nizam and the Osmania Colleges. Mr. Pickthall continued to work as the Superintendent of the Civil Service House and Mr. M. K. Ansari, H.C.S., as the Secretary to the Civil Service Board and the Hyderabad Civil Service Selection Committee. The Committee held nine meetings and the Board held four meetings during the year.

307. Out of 10 candidates who had appeared at the Final Examination in Amardad 1342 Fasli seven were declared successful, of whom 3 were assigned to the Revenue Department, 2 to the Police Department, one to the Press and one to the Hyderabad Municipality. In all 20 candidates appeared at the competitive examination held for the year and 4 were selected in the order of merit. The class started work on the 1st Amardad 1342 F.

308. The expenditure on account of the Civil Service Class amounted to Rs. 73,836 in 1342 Fasli as compared with Rs. 68,362 in 1341 F. A sum of Rs. 1,445 was realised from the fees for the competitive examination.

Cost.

CHAPTER VII.

Finance.

SECTION I.

Government Income and Expenditure.

309. Sir Akbar Hydari Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur, B.A., LL.D. continued to be in charge of the Finance Portfolio and V. M. Datar Esq., B.A., acted as Financial Secretary till 14th Azoor 1342 F. when Nawab Fakhr Yar Jung Bahadur B.A., took charge on the 15th and continued as the Financial Secretary during the rest of the year under report.

310. The total service receipts decreased from 813·82 lakhs in 1341 F. to 806·18 lakhs in 1342 F. The ordinary receipts showed an increase of 37·64 lakhs over the figure (768·49 lakhs) of the preceding year and amounted to 801·13 lakhs while the extraordinary receipts were less by 45·28 lakhs (5·05 lakhs against 50·33 lakhs) which was particularly attributed to the credit to Government Accounts for 1341 F. of moiety of departmental balances. The service expenditure registered a fall of 20·31 lakhs and amounted to 854·79 lakhs in 1342 F. as against 875·10 lakhs in 1341 F. The ordinary expenditure totalled 767·49 lakhs and the extraordinary expenditure aggregated Rs. 87·30 lakhs, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 746·03 lakhs and 129·07 lakhs respectively. As regards the total extraordinary expenditure 82·25 lakhs were met from past surpluses and 3·51 lakhs and 1·54 lakhs from the Famine Reserve and the Industrial Reserve respectively. The ordinary receipts (801·13 lakhs) returned a surplus of 33·64 lakhs over the ordinary expenditure (767·49 lakhs) while the ordinary and the extraordinary expenditure combined (854·79 lakhs) exceeded the total service receipts (806·18 lakhs) by 48·61 lakhs as against 61·28 lakhs in 1341 F. and 67·30 lakhs in 1340 F.

311. The comparative figures under the different heads of receipts in 1341 F. and 1342 F. and their rise and fall were as tabulated hereunder :—

Heads of Receipts					Actuals 1341 F.	Actuals 1342 F.	Differences Increase + Decrease —
<i>Ordinary.</i>							
1. A. Land Revenue	..	..	..	..	309.25	305.43	— 3.82
1. B. Forest Revenue by Revenue officers	..	..	..	..	1.67	1.85	+ 0.18
2. Forests	..	..	..	..	11.41	11.81	+ 0.40
3. Customs	..	..	..	..	84.62	102.54	+ 17.92
4. A. Excise	..	..	..	..	154.00	158.44	+ 4.44
4. B. Opium and <i>Ganja</i>	..	..	..	..	14.86	14.26	— 0.60
5. A. Stamps	..	..	..	..	19.96	19.91	— 0.05
5. B. Registration	..	..	..	..	8.19	2.95	— 0.24
6. Mines	..	..	..	..	2.98	2.82	— 0.16
7. Berar Rent	..	..	..	..	29.17	29.17	..
8. A. Interest	..	..	..	..	51.12	73.58	+ 22.46
9. Mint	..	..	..	..	0.60	0.54	— 0.06
10. Paper Currency	..	..	..	..	16.27	20.96	+ 4.69
11. Exchange	..	..	..	..	1.58	0.12	— 1.46
12. Post Office	..	..	..	..	11.21	11.27	+ 0.06
32. Irrigation	..	..	..	..	0.88	0.41	+ 0.03
33. Railways	..	..	..	..	45.24	38.18	— 7.06
34. Electricity	..	..	..	..	0.15	1.88	+ 1.23
37. Telephone	..	..	..	..	0.02	..	— 0.02
41. Miscellaneous..	..	..	..	..	5.81	5.51	— 0.30
Total (ordinary)					768.49	801.13	+ 37.64
<i>Extraordinary.</i>							
Transfer from Famine Reserve	..	..	..	..	4.15	3.51	— 0.64
Transfer from Industrial Reserve	..	..	..	..	4.81	1.54	— 2.77
Moiety Departmental Balances credited to Government	..	..	..	..	41.87	..	— 41.87
Total (Extraordinary)					50.83	5.05	— 45.28
Grand Total (Ordinary and Extraordinary)					818.82	806.18	— 7.64

312. The principal increases were under Interest (22.46 lakhs), Customs (17.92 lakhs), Excise (4.44 lakhs), Paper Currency (4.69 lakhs) and Electricity (1.23 lakhs) while the principal decreases were under Land Revenue (3.82 lakhs), Railways (7.06 lakhs) and Exchange (1.46 lakhs).

313. The increase of 22.46 lakhs under Interest was mainly due to bonus received on conversion of the 5 per cent. Government of India Securities to 4 per cent. allocated to Deposit and O.S. Stabilization Reserves. The customs revenue increased from 84.62

lakhs to 102·54 lakhs and was shared by both the exports and imports. The net increase of 17·92 lakhs was due to a somewhat better turn in trade conditions. The introduction of the Madras system in certain districts and the collections of arrears were responsible for the increased revenue under Excise from 154·00 lakhs in 1341 F. to 158·44 lakhs. Under the head of Paper Currency, an increase of 4·69 lakhs was noted which was attributed to the bonus received on the conversion of the Government of India Rupee Securities. The Electricity Department paid a surplus of 1·38 lakhs in 1342 F. as against 0·15 lakh in the preceding year and hence an increase of 1·23 lakhs in that department.

314. The total land revenue in 1342 F. was 305·43 lakhs as compared with 309·25 lakhs in 1341 F. indicating a net fall of 3·82 lakhs. This was due to the special remissions granted as a measure of relief to the cultivators against the economic depression. Out of the net railway earnings of 101·18 lakhs, a sum of 63·00 lakhs was transferred to the Railway Reserve, leaving only 38·18 lakhs for credit to service revenue against 45·24 lakhs in 1341 F. The decrease of 1·46 lakhs under Exchange was mainly due to there being no gain on Exchange Transaction during the year. 0·12 lakh recorded under the head represents the commission on Supply Bills and Remittance Transfer Receipts.

315. The balances to the credit of the various departments at the end of 1341 F. was 103·20 lakhs as against 85·99 lakhs in 1340 F. indicating an increase of 17·21 lakhs. The accretions and withdrawals during 1342 Fasli were 67·29 lakhs and 49·36 lakhs respectively, the corresponding figures of the preceding year being 58·88 lakhs and 41·67 lakhs. The balance left at the end of 1342 Fasli was 121·13 lakhs which exceeded the corresponding figure of the preceding year by 17·93 lakhs. The departments that had more than two lakhs to their credit were Buildings and Communications (55·01 lakhs), Education (16·26 lakhs), Irrigation (7·94 lakhs), Military (7·46 lakhs), Municipalities (4·93 lakhs), Medical (3·61 lakhs), Agriculture (3·58 lakhs), Stamps (2·42 lakhs), Forests (2·37 lakhs), Customs (2·35 lakhs) and Industrial (2·15 lakhs).

316. The total service expenditure during the year decreased from 875·10 lakhs in 1841 F. to 854·79 lakhs in 1842 F. The comparative figures relating to the Major Heads of expenditure for 1841 and 1842 Fasli were as tabulated hereunder :—

Heads of Expenditure				Actuals 1841 F.	Actuals 1842 F.	Differences Increase + Decrease—	
1. A. Land Revenue.	..	..	..	66·92	68·70	+	1·78
1. B. Land Irrigation	..	..	..	7·28	7·08	—	0·20
2. Forests	..	..	..	9·19	9·46	+	0·27
3. Customs	..	..	..	28·29	22·28	—	1·01
4. A. Excise	..	..	..	85·97	82·18	—	3·79
4. B. Opium and <i>Ganja</i>	..	..	..	1·10	1·14	+	0·04
5. A. Stamps	..	..	..	1·15	1·11	—	0·04
5. B. Registration	..	..	..	1·72	1·63	—	0·09
6. Mines	..	..	..	0·76	0·88	+	0·12
8. A. Interest	..	..	..	41·27	34·68	—	6·59
8. B. Debt Redemption	..	..	..	6·00	6·00	..	..
9. Mint	..	..	..	1·64	1·63	—	0·01
10. Paper Currency	..	..	..	0·38	0·76	+	0·48
11. Exchange	..	..	..	0·48	0·89	+	0·41
12. Post Office	..	..	..	18·61	18·81	—	0·30
13. Payment to H.E.H.	..	..	..	51·95	54·08	+	2·08
13. A. B. & C. Princes expenditure	..	..	..	25·22	7·84	—	17·38
14. General Administration	..	..	..	41·97	41·14	—	0·88
15. Political charges	..	..	..	7·85	5·97	—	1·88
16. Pensions	..	..	..	1·84	4·24	+	2·90
17. Life Insurance	..	..	..	0·49	0·58	+	0·04
18. Mansabs	..	..	..	17·31	15·46	—	1·85
19. Military	..	..	..	75·95	88·58	+	12·63
20. Courts	..	..	..	23·22	22·57	—	0·65
21. Jails	..	..	..	4·29	4·95	+	0·66
22. Police	..	..	..	68·44	67·44	—	1·00
23. Education	..	..	..	90·50	98·20	+	7·70
24. Medicine	..	..	..	29·05	29·86	+	0·81
25. Religious	..	..	..	18·89	12·19	—	1·20
26. Agriculture	..	..	..	7·29	8·55	+	1·26
27. Veterinary	..	..	..	4·43	4·72	+	0·29
28. Co-operative	..	..	..	8·66	8·89	+	0·23
29. Miscellaneous and Minor Departments	..	..	..	1·50	1·98	+	0·48
30. Municipalities and Public Improvements	..	..	..	49·58	51·87	+	2·29
31. Buildings and Communications	..	..	..	93·06	69·42	—	23·64
32. Irrigation	..	..	..	12·26	10·86	—	1·40
33. Railways	..	..	..	1·63	1·55	—	0·18
34. Electricity	..	..	..	0·21	0·19	—	0·02
36. Printing	..	..	..	0·78	1·49	+	0·71
38. Industrial	..	..	..	3·24	3·11	—	0·13
38. A. Transfer from Industrial Reserve	..	..	..	4·81	1·54	—	2·77
40. A. Famine	..	..	..	4·15	3·51	—	0·64
40. B. Famine Insurance	..	..	..	15·00	15·00	..	..
41. Miscellaneous	..	..	..	12·77	22·88	+	10·11
Total ..				875·10	854·79	—	20·31

317. The main increases were under Military (12·63 lakhs), Miscellaneous (10·11 lakhs), Education (7·70 lakhs), Pensions (2·90 lakhs); Municipalities and Public Improvements (2·29 lakhs), Payment to H.E.H. (2·08 lakhs), Land Revenue (1·78 lakhs) and Agriculture (1·26 lakhs); while the principal decreases were under Buildings and Communications (23·64 lakhs), Princes Expenditure (17·38 lakhs) Interest (6·59 lakhs), Excise (3·79 lakhs) and Transfer from Industrial Reserve (2·77 lakhs).

318. The increase in the military expenditure was due to the construction of military buildings and reorganization of Regular Forces. Increase of Rs. 10·11 lakhs under miscellaneous was attributed partly to the refund of unclaimed deposits and

lapses as well as writing off outstanding balance against *Silehdari* Fund (4.34 lakhs) and partly to the expenditure regarding Ex-relation Committee and miscellaneous grants. Less receipts and more expenditure specially on buildings attributed to an increase of 7.70 lakhs under "Education." Compared with the preceding year, more amount was paid towards commutation of pensions which resulted in an increase under "Pensions" from 1.34 lakhs to 4.24 lakhs. The larger contribution to the District Local Boards in connection with the Water Works partly set off by a fall in the total expenditure incurred by the City Improvement Board, Hyderabad Water Works and the Drainage Department accounted for a net increase of 2.29 lakhs under "Municipalities and Public Improvements." Under the Head "Payment to His Exalted Highness" an increased expenditure of 2.08 lakhs was noted which was due to additions and alterations carried out to the royal palaces. The increase of 1.78 lakhs under the Major Head "Land Revenue" was mainly due to cost of establishment sanctioned for agricultural survey of the Purna and Krishna Projects. The expenditure under "Agriculture" was 8.55 lakhs against 7.29 lakhs in the year before representing a net rise of 1.26 lakhs which was shared by the sub-heads, viz., Direction, Agricultural farms, and District Works and Seed Distributions.

319. A fall of Rs. 23.64 lakhs was noted under "Buildings and Communications" and this was due to the fact that as compared to previous year less amount was spent on original works. The celebration of the Princes' marriages and their tour in Europe in 1341 F. mainly contributed to a fall in expenditure in 1342 F. by 17.38 lakhs under Major Head "Princes Expenditure". Payments of temporary debts and withdrawals of funded, personal and temporary deposits mainly for investment into the new loan on which only one half-yearly interest fell due in 1342 F. resulted in a fall under the Head "Interest" from 41.27 lakhs in 1341 F. to 34.68 lakhs in 1342 F. During the year, the Residency Authorities were paid 3.64 lakhs less than in the preceding year on account of the excise revenue of Secunderabad and Bolarum which mainly accounted for a decrease of 3.79 lakhs under "Excise." Rs. 1.54 lakhs against Rs. 4.31 lakhs were transferred from the Industrial Reserve and hence a fall of Rs. 2.77 lakhs under that head.

320. The actual expenditure under capital heads was 76.27 lakhs as compared with 116.89 lakhs, indicating a fall of Rs. 40.62 lakhs. The details were as given below :—

Particulars	1341 F.	1342 F.	Differences Increase + Decrease—
Irrigation	32.20	28.79	— 3.41
Railway Construction	70.84	47.50	— 23.34
Railway compensation for land	1.50	0.07	— 1.43
Electricity (City)	5.65	2.47	— 3.18
Electricity (Districts)	0.29	1.85	+ 1.56
Workshop	—0.08	..	+ 0.08
Printing	6.69	0.87	— 5.82
Telephone (City)	0.25	0.19	— 0.06
Telephone (District) .. .. .	..	0.08	+ 0.08
Total	116.89	76.27	— 40.62

321. No new securities were purchased during the year. The transfer of 18 lakhs for the Railway Purchase Reserve was effected as usual.

Investments.

322. The Debt Head transactions showed receipts to the extent of 1,363.44 lakhs and disbursements amounting to 1,377.02 lakhs, resulting in a net decrease of 13.58 lakhs in the general balances.

Debt Heads.

323. The year opened with a cash balance of 321.89 lakhs as against 327.76 lakhs. The excess of service expenditure over the revenue receipts was 48.61 lakhs against 61.28 lakhs in the year before. The balances taken over to the credit of the departments from the current grants were more than the departmental balances brought forward for expenditure by 17.93 lakhs. The outgoings under "Debt Heads" exceeded the incomings by 13.58 lakhs. The capital expenditure and investments amounted to 76.27 lakhs and 18 lakhs respectively. The year 1842 F. thus closed with a cash balance of 147.50 lakhs. The comparative financial position in 1841 F. and 1842 F. was exhibited as stated hereunder :—

Cash Balance.

Particulars	RECEIPTS			Particulars	EXPENDITURE		
	1841 F.	1842 F.	Differences Increase + Decrease—		1841 F.	1842 F.	Differences Increase + Decrease—
Service Heads ..	813.82	806.18	— 7.64	Service Heads ..	875.10	85.479	— 20.81
Departmental balances transferred for expenditure ..	41.67	49.86	+ 7.69	Departmental balances charged to service grant ..	58.88	67.29	+ 8.41
				Capital expenditure .	116.89	76.27	— 40.62
Investments ..	91.08	..	— 91.08	Investments ..	18.00	18.00	.
Debt Heads ..	1,482.07	1,363.44	— 68.68	Debt Heads ..	1,815.64	1,877.02	+ 61.88
Total ..	2,378.64	2,218.98	— 159.66	Total ..	2,884.51	2,898.87	+ 8.86
Opening balance ..	327.76	321.89	— 5.87	Closing balance ..	321.89	147.50	— 174.89
Grand total ..	2,706.40	2,540.87	— 165.58	Grand total ..	2,706.40	2,540.87	— 165.58

324. Excluding the Mint Bullion balances and the Paper Currency Reserve of Rs. 11,05,33,826, about 32 per cent. of which was held in B.G. Securities of the face value of Rs. 8,30,24,000, securities and cash of the various other reserves at the end of 1842 Fasli stood as follows :—

Reserves.

Particulars	SECURITIES		Cash O.S. Rupees	Total O.S. Rupees
	B.G. Rupees	O.S. Rupees		
Debt Redemption Reserve ..	1,06,76,900	..	18,91,265	1,88,47,648
Famine Reserve ..	1,69,51,800	..	26,94,818	2,24,71,418
Industrial Reserve ..	60,71,000	1,80,000	5,62,520	77,75,858
O. S. Stabilization Reserve ..	8,01,80,000	..	6,51,681	8,58,61,681
Deposit Reserve ..	79,94,200	..	..	98,26,567
Total ..	7,18,78,900	1,80,000	52,99,784	8,92,82,617

325. The total Government Debt at the end of 1342 Fasli was Rs. 6,14,60,469.
Government Debt.

SECTION II.

Mint.

326. Mr. R. L. Gamlen O.B.E., M.I.E.E., continued as the Mint Master and Superintendent of Stamps during 1342 F.
Control.

327. Silver coins of the denomination of $\frac{1}{4}$ th and $\frac{1}{8}$ th rupee were coined of the total value of Rs. 2,01,000.
Silver Coinage.

328. Half, quarter and one-eighth silver tokens of the total aggregate value of Rs. 95,000 were issued for circulation.
Circulation.

329. No silver bars were purchased during the year. The mint held at the end of 1341 F. a balance of 11,86,066·9 tolas of silver (solid and refined silver 39,403·9 and standard silver 11,46,063) and coined silver to the value of Rs. 1,86,000. The amount of silver got from H.S. and M.S. defective coins withdrawn from circulation including silver seals, counterfeit and uncurrent coins received from the Government Departments weighed in all 25,096·62 tolas (standard silver 25,060·42 tolas and refined silver 36·20 tolas). Excluding operative losses, the balance of silver held at the end of 1342 F. was as follows:—

Particulars	Tolas
Solid and refined silver	39,403·9
Standard silver	11,46,063
Small silver coins to the value of	Rs. 2,92,000

In the year under report, 13 standard silver musters were assayed. They varied in their fineness from 815·9 to 817·3 per *mille* and yielded an average fineness of 816·4.

330. No bronze and nickel coins were minted. One anna and one pie coins valued at Rs. 39,000 and Rs. 2,000 were put into circulation.
Bronze and Nickel coinage and their circulation.

331. Copper, tin and zinc were not purchased during the year. The balances of nickel, bronze, copper, tin and zinc held by the Mint at the end of 1342 F. were as detailed below:—
Copper, Tin, Zinc and Bronze supply.

Particulars	O.S. Tolas
Pure Nickel	11,58,600·0
Standard nickel ingots, scissel, etc. ..	1,98,573·0
Ph. copper	9,957·3
Aluminium bronze	19,641·6
Copper	7,81,054·5
Bronze	2,63,600·4
Tin	1,99,066·0
Zinc	66,345·9
Nickel and bronze coins to the value of	Rs. 3,29,700

332. During the year, pure gold weighing 2,643·58 tolas was purchased at a cost of Rs. 90,965. Gold coins were struck and issued to meet ceremonial and ornamental demands, the Mint charging a small sum as seigniorage. During the year under report, only full and one eighth *ashrafis* were struck and those of different
Gold supply and coinage.

denominations issued and their respective balances held in the Mint at the end of 1342 F. were as tabulated below :—

Particulars	Balance at the end of 1341 F.	Coins struck in 1342 F.	Coins issued in 1342 F.	Balance at the end of 1342 F.
Full <i>Ashrafi</i>	872	3,081	2,772	681
Half do.. ..	858	..	58	295
Quarter do... ..	1,269	..	451	818
One eighth do	890	772	1,089	578
Total	2,884	3,858	4,370	2,867

A sum of Rs. 15,306·51 being seigniorage was recovered on account of the sale of *ashrafis*. The number of gold musters assayed was 4, the average fineness whereof was 908·9. The loss incurred on account of gold coinage was 3·24 tolas including loss on assay muster which was 0·05 tola. Counterfeit coins received during the year totalled Rs. 869-10-0 comprising B.G. Rs. 10-1-0, *Chalni* uncurrent 756-0-0, M.S. Rs. 36 and O.S. Rs. 67-9-0.

333. The total receipts of the department were Rs. 16,853 while its maintenance cost amounted to Rs. 1,49,569 against Rs. 1,44,206 in the preceding year.

Receipts and Expenditure.

SECTION III.

Paper Currency.

334. Sir Akbar Hydari Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur continued as the Head Commissioner and Mirza Nasurulla Khan as the Commissioner of Paper Currency throughout the year. Messrs. R. L. Gamlen, Inyatur Rahman and Cornelius acted as the Currency Officers.

335. Notes of the denominations of Rs. 5,10,100 and 1,000 were in circulation. Of the recalled one rupee notes 2,721 remained in circulation as compared with 2,771 in the preceding year. An increase was noted in the gross and net circulation of notes—the former rose from 1,098·38 lakhs to 1,105·84 lakhs and the latter from 894·91 lakhs to 1,018·42 lakhs. The values of notes of different denominations in circulation in 1341 and 1342 F. were as tabulated hereunder :—

Particulars	1341 F.	1342 F.	Variation
	Lakhs	Lakhs	Lakhs
One rupee notes	00·08	00·08	..
Five rupee notes	17·22	12·70	— 4·52
Ten rupee notes	218·46	235·74	+ 17·28
Hundred rupee notes	358·79	299·66	— 59·13
Thousand rupee notes	498·88	557·21	+ 58·83
Total	1,098·38	1,105·84	+ 11·96

It will be seen that the thousand rupee notes had the highest comparative circulation while the five rupee ones the lowest according to values.

As regards the percentages of the different denominations the ten and hundred rupee notes represented 79·4 per cent. and 10·1 per cent. respectively of the total circulation while the five and thousand rupee ones formed only 8·6 per cent. and 1·9 per cent. respectively of it.

The net circulation of notes with the public on the 30th of Aban 1342 F. i.e., excluding those held in Government treasuries and banks (86·92 lakhs)

increased by 13·8 per cent. from 894·91 lakhs in 1341 F. to 1,018·42 lakhs in 1342 F. while the average for the year showed an increase of 4·9 per cent—946·69 lakhs as compared with 901·73 lakhs.

Notes of different denominations (mostly ten and five rupee notes) of an aggregate value amounting to Rs. 20·06 lakhs were cancelled and claims to the extent of Rs. 4,480 were admitted in respect of mutilated and destroyed Government currency notes.

336. Nine out of 16 districts in the dominion were provided with currency chests. The details of the balance—notes and coins—in the chests of the district treasuries at the close of the year were as given below :—

Districts				Notes	Coins	Total
Warangal	..	..	..	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
Nanded	..	..	..	1,50,000	3,50,000	5,00,000
Aurangabad	..	..	..	..	2,00,000	2,00,000
Karimnagar	..	..	..	..	3,00,000	3,00,000
Jalna	..	..	..	2,96,000	3,54,000	6,50,000
Parbhani	..	..	..	51,000	2,64,000	3,15,000
Raichur	..	..	..	..	1,00,000	1,00,000
Gulbarga	..	..	..	3,00,000	2,00,000	5,00,000
Osmanabad	..	..	..	..	3,00,000	3,00,000
Total ..				8,97,000	20,68,000	29,65,000

337. During the year, only ten rupee notes of the value of 80 lakhs were added to the existing stock. Excluding the notes of one rupee denomination (1,78,98,892) the total value of notes of every other denomination in stock at the end of 1341 F., the value of the different notes received and issued during 1342 F. and the balance at the end of that year were as given below :—

Denomination	Balance of stock on the 1st Azar 1342 Fasli	Note forms received during the year	Total	Issued during the year	Balance in stock at the close of the year
Thousand rupees notes..	6,00,00,000	..	6,00,00,000	55,00,000	5,45,00,000
Hundred rupee notes ..	8,75,00,000	..	8,75,00,000	22,00,000	8,53,00,000
Ten rupee notes ..	1,07,25,000	80,00,000	1,87,25,000	33,00,020	1,54,24,980
Five rupee notes ..	18,55,000	..	18,55,000	2,00,005	16,54,995
Total ..	11,00,80,000	80,00,000	11,80,80,000	1,12,00,025	10,68,79,975

338. No addition was made to the securities during the year. But a change was made in kind and face value. The composition of the Paper Currency Reserve at the close of 1341 F. & 1342 F. was as follows :—

Particulars	1341 F.	1342 F.
Osmania Rupees in Exchange Branch	6,90,28,380	7,08,42,581
Osmania Rupees in Currency Chests ..	27,16,000	20,68,000
Osmania Rupees in the Central Bank of India .	25,57,883	25,87,612
B.G. Securities in the Imperial Bank of India	8,50,35,633	8,50,35,633
	equivalent to face value of B.G. Rupees	equivalent to face value of B.G. Rupees
	3,24,97,600	3,30,24,000
Total ..	10,93,87,896	11,05,33,826

The interest received during the year on securities and currency balances in banks amounted to Rs. 15,08,001.

389. The total expenditure incurred on establishment, including pensions, contingencies and remittance charges was Rs. 19,882 as against Rs. 24,945 in 1841 F. The cost of note forms including remittance charges, freight and zinc boxes was Rs. 54,895.

SECTION IV.

The State Life Insurance Fund.

340. The fund was controlled by a Managing Committee of 9 ex-officio members and Mr. Dilsukh Ram, B.A., LL.B., continued as the Secretary during 1842 F.

341. The total number of subscribers of the Insurance Fund increased from 30,882 to 31,934. Including the arrears of the preceding year (156), the total number of proposals for disposal in 1842 F. was 1,905. Of these, 1,825 policies aggregating the face value of Rs. 9,72,960 were issued, yielding a premium income of Rs. 41,712 per annum and 24 proposals were rejected, leaving a balance of 56 proposals at the end of 1842 F. The refund cases dealt with during the year on account of death, maturity, etc., numbered 517 and the surrender value of them amounted to Rs. 2,06,825.

342. The figures relating to the receipts and expenditure for 1842 F. were as tabulated hereunder :—

<i>Receipts.</i>				<i>Expenditure.</i>			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Life Insurance Fund at the beginning of 1842 F.	69,01,359	5	$\frac{5}{8}$	Policies paid and refund of subscription ..	2,16,442	0	0
Subscription realised during the year	6,14,809	15	10	Amount invested at 6 per cent. ..	8,00,700	0	0
				do 5 per cent.	66,77,819	0	0
Interest on investments with the Government ..	3,44,060	0	0	Closing balance at the end of 1842 F.	1,65,768	4	$10\frac{5}{8}$
Total..	78,60,229	4	$10\frac{5}{8}$	Total ..	78,60,229	4	$10\frac{5}{8}$

343. It was reported that the audit of the personal accounts of the subscribers and the analysis of the Insurance and Provident Fund from the beginning of 1822 to the end of 1838 F. would be completed by the end of 1843 F. and that sanction was obtained to complete the data for valuation to the end of 1843 F. This would be finished some time during 1845 F. when the data would be sent to the Actuary for valuation. The question of declaration of bonus to the policy holders would depend upon the time the Actuary would take to submit his report.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

SECTION I.

Ecclesiastical Department

344. Nawab Akhtar Yar Jung Bahadur Minai continued as the Secretary during the year under report.

345. The total expenditure incurred under the different heads decreased from Rs. 13,39,138 in 1341 to Rs. 12,18,482 in 1342 F. as per details given below.

Particulars	1341 F.	1342 F.
Cost of the Ecclesiastical Department including pensions	1,68,597	1,87,248
Mosques, Temples and Churches in the capital and districts	1,82,044	1,68,579
Religious Schools—maintained and aided ..	1,67,685	1,96,331
Charges on account of <i>Haj</i> -pilgrims ..	54,254	32,830
<i>Mamuldars</i> , etc.	3,11,156	2,71,649
Expenses in connection with festivals ..	72,940	71,525
Religious charities	2,82,641	2,82,737
Buildings	1,04,821	7,583
Total ..	13,39,138	12,18,482

346. 78 endowments both in the Hyderabad city and in the districts valued at Rs. 2,87,634 were registered, yielding an annual income of Rs. 13,642.

347. Twelve new religious buildings (3 for Muslims and 9 for non-Muslims) were constructed and 78 old ones (39 mosques and 39 buildings of worship of non-Muslims) were repaired during the year at Government expense.

SECTION II.

Workshop Department.

348. Mr. R. L. Gamlen, O.B.E., M.I.E.E., was in charge of the Workshop Department throughout the year 1342 Fasli.

349. In addition to the works connected with the Mint, Electricity and Stamps Departments, the Workshop supplied articles to various other Government departments and executed orders of the general public. The number of orders received and dealt with during the year was 2,786 as compared with 3,366 in the preceding year.

The turn-over for the year decreased from Rs. 3,51,956 (revised) in 1341 F. to Rs. 2,48,081 indicating a fall of Rs. 1,08,925. After deducting the cost of material and labour (Rs. 1,88,316), the balance left for indirect expenses (such as salaries, contribution, power, lighting, repairs and maintenance, audit fees, office and miscellaneous expenses) was only Rs. 54,715,

the figure for the preceding year being Rs. 58,171 while the actual indirect expenses amounted to Rs. 1,01,011 as compared with Rs. 1,01,690 in 1341 F. Thus the net loss to the department was Rs. 46,296 as against Rs. 43,519 showing an increase of Rs. 2,777. It was pointed out in the departmental report that if the workshop were amalgamated with the Electricity Department (whereby many savings could be made both from the engineering and the administrative sides, which together would not only clear off the debit balance but would leave a satisfactory surplus) with certain modifications, it would result in overcoming the present difficulties and in showing the concern to be a satisfactory working proposition.

SECTION III.

Electricity Department.

A—City Electricity.

350. Mr. R. L. Gamlen, O.B.E., M.I.E.E., continued to be the Director of the Department throughout the year under report.

351. The reconstruction of the boilers was completed during the year. Experiments were carried out for the extraction of dust from the chimney gases. The plan adopted was extremely cheap and simple. The experiment was only large enough for one boiler, but the results were highly encouraging. All the plant was in good working order.

The management of the Secunderabad Electricity Supply remained with the department under the same conditions as those which were in force last year.

There were 15 main feeder lines and 70 sub-stations at the end of 1342 F. 2 miles 406 yards of cable of various sizes costing about Rs. 31,973 and 9 miles 19 yards of overhead mains costing about Rs. 44,091 were laid giving connection to 436 new consumers in Hyderabad during the year. In Secunderabad 117 new connections were given. Including current limiters which numbered 756, the total consumers in Hyderabad and Secunderabad were 7,914. The number of lights and fans as existed to the end of Aban 1342 F. was 1,23,958 and 6,240 respectively.

Power was supplied to 162 pumps, 2 spinning and weaving mills, 8 rice mills, 8 oil-mills, 345 flour and *dhall* mills, 7 X-rays, 3 motor mills, 3 ice factories, 198 motors for other works, 18 cinemas, 184 refrigerators, 104 heaters and 34 motors for swinging *punkhas*.

An increase was noted in the sale of total units—1,04,08,892 as against 1,01,20,177 in 1341 F. and 90,89,334 in 1340 F. and the sale proceeds increased from Rs. 14.73 lakhs to Rs. 14.86 lakhs, the price obtained per unit sold being 2.285 annas as against 2.328 annas.

352. Including miscellaneous receipts of Rs. 0.47 lakh the total income amounted to Rs. 15.33 lakhs as compared with Rs. 15.20 lakhs in the preceding year, indicating an increase of only 0.13 lakh. The total expenditure decreased from Rs. 7.50 lakhs in 1341 F. to Rs. 6.66 lakhs in 1342 F. yielding a gross profit of Rs. 8.67 lakhs. After deducting depreciation charges amounting to Rs. 2.64 lakhs, the net profit was Rs. 6.03 lakhs, showing a percentage of 7.3 on the capital outlay (Rs. 81,87,108) as against 6.6 in the preceding year. The interest realised on the consumers deposit in the Central Treasury amounted to Rs. 10,469.

353. With the approval of the Government and subject to final confirmation by His Exalted Highness in the matter, the Provident Fund Scheme was brought into effect from 1st Azar 1342 F.

B.—District Electricity.

354. Mr. K. Mahmood Hussain, M.A. (Cantab.), M.Sc. Tripos, A.M.I.E.E., continued as the Special Engineer for the District Electricity under the Public Works Department, during 1342 F.

355. In the Aurangabad town the street mains were extended to Goulipura, Nawabpura, Mominpura, Jaisinghpura and the road leading to the Veterinary hospital. The department completed the pre-survey of the Kadim Hydro Electric Scheme and the plans and estimates relating to it were under preparation. The department also undertook the pre-survey of the Tubercular Sanitorium at Damagundam near Vikarabad, which was said to have been practically completed at the close of the year. Sanction was accorded to the construction of Power Houses at Raichur and Nizamabad at an estimated capital cost of Rs. 5.65 lakhs and Rs. 1.80 lakhs respectively and the construction work was started. As against the preceding year there was an increased consumption of units with a larger realisation of revenue.

SECTION IV.

Statistics.

356. The department remained under Mr. Ghulam Ahmed Khan as the Director till the 1st of Khurdad 1342 F. when he handed over his charge to Mr. Mazher Hussain, M.A., B.Sc., Special Officer attached to the department, on his transfer to Aurangabad as First Talukdar. Mr. Mazher Hussain continued in full charge of the department till the end of the year.

357. With the expansion of the economic functions of the Government and with the growth of competition for markets for agricultural produces, the work of the department was considerably increased as it had to meet the growing demands of the Government and the commercial community for statistical information. The department dealt with the statistics pertaining to area and population, agricultural and land tenure, season and crops, industries, trade, prices, joint stock companies, railways and motor traffic. In all 14 reports, some weekly and other monthly and annually were published on the aforesaid subjects and copies were sent to the various Government departments in the State, to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, to the Secretary Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay and to the Census and Statistical Departments of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Egypt in exchange for their publications of a similar nature.

During the year, new rain gauges of an approved pattern were purchased and supplied to *tehsils* to be fixed up by the Public Works Department according to the prescribed plan.

Government sanction was received for conducting a quinquennial labour Census in the State simultaneously with the cattle Census to be taken up next year. Government also sanctioned the revision of the Forecast Manual which was in progress at the close of the year.

358. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 35,780 as against Rs. 32,570 in 1341 Fasli.

SECTION V.

Gazetteer.

359. The work of the Gazetteer Department which had been suspended for sometime was resumed during the year under report and Mr. Ghulam Ahmed Khan, Director of Statistics worked as Director of the said Department from the 1st of Mehir 1342 F.

and remained as such till the 9th of Meher 1342 Fasli, when he was transferred to Aurangabad as First Taluqdar and Mr. Mazher Husain, M. A., B. Sc., Special Officer attached to the Statistics Department, took over charge of the Gazetteer Department and remained as such till the end of the year. Mr. R. Thomas, Assistant Census Commissioner, was appointed Gazetteer Assistant after the completion of the Census work with effect from the 1st of Meher 1342 F.

360. By order of Government, the compilation of the second (statistical) volumes of the District Gazetteer and of the Statistical Abstract was undertaken and it was in progress till the end of the year. The District Gazetteers will be in 16 volumes including one for Atrai-i-Balda (Last time no statistics were published for the Atrai-i-Balda district). Every volume will contain tables of statistical information, part of which is being extracted from the last Census.

361. The cost of the establishment, etc., amounted to Rs. 1,376.

Cost.

SECTION VI.

Archæology.

362. Mr. Syed Yusuf, the Assistant Director was in charge of the current work of the department during the whole year owing to Mr. G. Yazdani having been on special duty in connection with the compilation of the book on Bidar and Ajanta.

Control.

363. The object of the tours made by the officers during the year was to survey the newly discovered monuments and supervise the conservation work being carried out in the districts of Aurangabad, Bidar, Warangal, Gulbarga, Parbhani, Nanded, Nizamabad and Nalgonda. The monuments explored and surveyed during the year were (i) the Ghanapur Temples situated 8 miles north-east of Palampet and 50 miles north-east of Warangal reported to be a replica of the famous Palampet temples and forming a group of 22 shrines lying in a square enclosure 260 ft. × 260 ft.; (ii) the *Dargah* of Hazrat Shah Ahsraf Biabani at Ambad in the Aurangabad district situated at a distance of about 2 miles to the east of the town and constructed of deep crimson coloured sandstone coated over with plaster; (iii) the Kaulas Fort and other monuments such as the *Dargah* of Hazrat Shah Zia-ul-Haq and the mosques of Ekhlās Khan and Khooni Khan situated on the 20th mile on the Nizamsagar-Deghur road and (iv) the archæological remains in the form of ruins of architecture and inscriptions pertaining to the capital of the old Kakatiya dynasty at a place named Nadikonda, five miles from Jangaon in the Nalgonda district. Certain other archæological buildings were inspected, viz., the Naukhanda Palace (in Aurangabad) originally built by Malik Ambar and subsequently greatly extended by Alam Ali Khan, a Governor of Aurangabad under Aurangzeb and His Highness Asif Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk; the Fathpur Tomb situated some 5 miles to the north-east of Bidar, the Shahpur Fort and Gogi mosque (styled *kali masjid*) in the Warangal district and the Hirapur mosque in the Gulbarga district built by Chand Bibi in 994 H. (1585 A.D.).

Survey of Monuments.

364. The scheme of the conservation of the Ajanta frescoes was continued as usual. The frescoes in Cave VI were thoroughly cleaned and scientifically treated resulting in bringing out in bold relief a scene of Lord Buddha's temptation analogous to that in cave I. An inscription found on the wall between Cave XXVI and Cave XXVII was being deciphered. The construction of the passage between Caves XVIII and XIX, building of the parapet wall in front of the above passage, the repairs to the pillars in cave IX and extension of the existing

Conservation.

platform forming the means of access to the caves, were undertaken. The frescoes on the ceiling of the middle hall of Kailasa (Cave XVI) and those of the walls of the northern and southern porches of the same cave, together with those on the ceiling of the middle hall and northern wing of Cave XXXI were cleaned and scientifically preserved. In the Doulatabad Fort clearance work was carried out on a large scale and the main road inside the fort was repaired. Along with the excavation and conservation operations conducted on the newly discovered buildings of the Bidar Fort, the laying of roads leading to all the various places of interest was also continued. The total expenditure incurred during the year on the conservation of the archaeological monuments at Bidar amounted to Rs. 19,508. Repairs to the group of temples at Palampet undertaken during the preceding year were in progress and certain minor improvement in connection with the Ramappa Temple were suggested to the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department who was requested to submit estimates for the proposed works. Arrangements were made for the removal of the rank vegetation from the Thousand Pillars Temple and from the walls of the Warangal Fort as well as the historical buildings therein. A sum of Rs. 4,488 was placed at the disposal of the First Taluqdar for the acquisition of land inside the fort with a view to conducting excavations therein. At the instance of the Police Department, Rs. 3,250 were paid to the Public Works Department for the insertion of *Jali* screens to the Char-Minar and Rs. 1,500 were spent on repairs to the Hakim's Tomb near Toli Chauki on the Hyderabad-Golconda road. Rs. 1,000 were paid for the acquisition of the land attached to Darush Shafa. Special repairs to the tombs of the early Bahmani Kings at Gulbarga were carried out at a total cost of Rs. 16,006. The total expenditure incurred on the conservation of different monuments in 1342 F. was Rs. 67,613; of this Rs. 3,559 were spent on original works, Rs. 15,510 on maintenance and Rs. 48,544 on special repairs.

365. In the domain of epigraphy the most important discoveries related to new inscription in Cave No. XXVI of Ajanta. Besides, several new inscriptions were discovered in the old towns of Shahpur, Gogi and Sagar (Nusratabad) and arrangements were being made to edit them. Estampages were taken of an inscription fixed into the wall of a well at Hirapur, about two miles to the west of Gulbarga which recorded Chand Sultana's pilgrimage to the shrine of Khwaja Bandanawaz, the renowned saint of Gulbarga. Estampages of inscriptions from Warangal were also collected and one discovered in the mosque of Khooni Khan was very interesting as representing elegant style of *Thulth*. During the year, a proposal was submitted to Government regarding the scheme of editing the Telugu inscriptions of the dominion.

366. 6,177 coins comprising 8 gold coins, 1,550 silver coins and 4,619 copper coins were acquired. Some unique coins were discovered in the Museum collection while cataloguing the same. Two gold and 6 copper coins were presented, 27 silver and 1,151 copper coins were purchased by the department and the remaining were obtained as treasure troves.

367. In the year 1342 F. 410 articles of different varieties were acquired and of these 5 were presented (one tin of cigarettes and one penholder by His Exalted Highness, one old clock by Nawab Sir Amin Jung Bahadur and of the remaining two—one was a copy of the *Quran Sharif* and the other a bronze image) the rest comprising manuscript, arms and weapons, paintings, textiles and jade articles purchased. A workshop close to the museum was being constructed and was approaching completion. A paper on the coins of the Qutb Shahis was read on behalf of the Department at the Numismatic Society of India at Bombay. The total amount spent on maintenance of the museum was Rs. 57,159.

368. The department issued three publications, viz., (1) Part II of Publications. "Ajanta" (2) Guide to Ajanta Frescoes (Third Edition) and (3) Hyderabad State: A Souvenir (Third Edition).

369. The department prepared 77 negatives, 4 architectural plans Photographs and Drawings. relating to the monuments at Bidar, six colour copies of the frescoes of Ajanta for the Hyderabad Residency and 3 colour copies of the newly discovered frescoes for departmental record. One colour copy and three outlines of the above frescoes were prepared for illustrating Sir Akbar Hydari's lecture delivered in England in 1842 F. on the newly discovered frescoes of Ajanta. Five tracings of the Ellora frescoes were prepared for the Hyderabad museum.

370. The total cost of the department amounted to Rs. 2,06,299 as compared with Rs. 1,41,935 in the preceding year: Cost. Rs. 81,527 on establishment and contingencies, Rs. 67,613 on conservation and Rs. 57,159 on museum.

SECTION VII.

Government Central Press.

371. Mr. R. V. Pillai, Bar.-at-Law continued as the Director of the Government Central Press throughout the year except Control. for two periods—the first, from 14th Bahman to 3rd Isfandar, when he went on privilege leave and the second, when he was on deputation at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, from 31st Khurdad to 12th Thir 1342 F. for studying Heliozincographic methods of printing and on both the occasions Mr. Syed Abdul Karim, Assistant Director, was in charge of the Press.

372. It was reported that the Hyderabad Central Press had maintained its standard in point of outturn as well as General. quality and had made progress in various directions during the year. The Indian Daily Mail plant which had been installed and completely overhauled was working satisfactorily. With a view to popularising the *Osmania Nastaliq* type, a stall was reserved in the Indian Trades Exhibition train for its display and demonstration which proved a great success in bringing its outstanding merits to the notice of various high authorities in Northern India who praised the type very much. During the year, the designing of 30 point *Nastaliq* and 24 point *Naskh* type were completed and those of 10 and 12 point *Naskh* were undertaken. The 10 point had been completely cast while the 12 point type was nearing completion. Besides, 408 matrices and 161 punches were prepared during 1342 F.

373. The cost of wages on productive work and the overhead cost amounted to Rs. 98,326 and Rs. 2,52,772 respectively which Analysis of Press Cost. totalled Rs. 3,51,098 as compared with Rs. 2,80,615 in 1341 F. The net income of the Press calculated on the overhead percentages for 1341 F. came to Rs. 1,04,597 against Rs. 1,03,168 in the preceding year. On deducting the cost of outturn (Rs. 1,04,597) from the total expenditure (Rs. 3,51,098), the excess expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,46,501 which, when allocated to the various sections of the Press as outlined in late Mr. Jagadisan's system worked out an average overhead cost of 236 for 1343 F. as compared with 172 for 1342 F. indicating a net rise of 64. With the exception of the Hand Litho., the overhead charges in all other productive sections of the Press (viz., Monotype and Urdu composition, *Copynavisi*, *Sangsazi*, type and Litho. Machines, and Bindery) showed an increase which was attributed to the abnormally high outturn of the Press in 1341 F. in consequence of which lower overheads had to be charged on the outturn for 1342 F. The annual subsidy of one lakh of rupees from 1340 F. enabled the Press, as before, to reduce the overhead percentages fixed for its various branches in 1343 F. by 40 per cent.

374. The opening book value of the plant at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,70,797. New plant including that of the Capital account of plant, etc. Indian Daily Mail to the value of Rs. 4,04,833 was

purchased during the year, bringing the total to Rs. 6,75,630. After deducting the cost for the wear and tear of the machines and the depreciation charges of the old and new plant totalling Rs. 57,004, the net closing value of the existing plant at the end of 1342 F. was Rs. 6,18,626.

375. The revenue derived from the sale of registers, *Jaridas* and other miscellaneous work done for private bodies increased from Rs. 47,693 to Rs. 49,961 indicating a net rise of Rs. 2,268.

376. The total outstandings at the end of 1341 F. amounted to Rs. 3,07,745. During the year, adjustment statements to the value of Rs. 1,61,915 were issued which brought the total recoverable amount to Rs. 4,69,660. Payments amounting to Rs. 2,15,251 were made, leaving Rs. 2,54,409 to be recovered at the end of 1342 F.

377. The total receipts and expenditure of this section of the Press was Rs. 82,251 and Rs. 71,334 respectively, the net profit being Rs. 10,917.

378. 79 bills of the various private presses for work done by them for Government offices were received for audit, the collective value of them being Rs. 32,058. The Press discounted Rs. 6,250 from them for overcharges and passed Rs. 25,808 as payable.

379. There were 82 subscribers at the end of 1342 F. as against 75 in the preceding year. In all 684 *Jaridas* were issued to the various Government Offices against 770 in 1341 F.

380. All the district jails had a depot which received standardized forms from the Government Central Press and sold them to Government offices. These depots had in stock different forms of the value of Rs. 23,300 at the end of 1341 F. During 1342 F. forms worth Rs. 17,300 were received from the Central Press, Hyderabad, making a total of Rs. 40,600, out of which forms worth Rs. 11,795 were sold, leaving in stock forms valued at Rs. 28,805.

SECTION VIII.

Stationery Depot.

381. Mr. R. V. Pillai, Bar.-at-Law continued as the Superintendent of the Stationery Depot throughout the year except from 14th Bahman to 3rd Isfandar 1342 F. when he went on privilege leave and Mr. Shaik Ahmed officiated for him.

382. The opening value of stock carried over from the preceding year was Rs. 2,07,498 which together with the new stock to the value of Rs. 5,34,454 purchased during the year brought the total value of stock to Rs. 7,41,952 which was increased to Rs. 7,48,180 as a result of audit inspection of stock-taking of the Depot. The total value of issues in 1342 F. was Rs. 4,84,587 leaving a net balance of stock of Rs. 2,58,543 at the close of the year which according to prices of articles sanctioned for 1343 F. was reduced to Rs. 2,45,549.

383. The total value of payments due to contractors during 1342 F. aggregated Rs. 5,42,189. Out of this sum, Rs. 5,02,945 were paid, leaving a balance of Rs. 39,244 to be liquidated in the following year.

384. The total outstanding against the Government offices was Rs. 5,57,281 out of which Rs. 4,89,988 were recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 67,293 still outstanding.

385. As in the preceding year the working capital of the Depot stood at Rs. 1,50,000.

386. The number of "No-Stock" certificates issued by the Depot in 1342 F. was 850 as against 1,037 in 1341 F.

387. On the models furnished by the Bombay Stationery Office the two systems, viz., (1) the Bin Card and (2) the Distribution List were introduced, the former not allowing any article to be sent out without the issue being correctly entered in it and the latter helping the handling of 15 consolidated indents at a time instead of having to execute every indent separately. The construction of an extension to the present stores, a new guardroom and culvert were completed at a cost of Rs. 11,763.

388. The total amount spent on the maintenance of the Depot was Rs. 32,578 as against Rs. 34,138 in the preceding year. The overhead cost at $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. charged on the net issues totalling Rs. 4,91,382 (including packing and carting charges) worked out to Rs. 30,276 against the working cost of Rs. 32,578. Thus a loss of Rs. 2,302 was sustained by the Depot and was reported to be due to a decrease in sales as well as to low overhead charges fixed experimentally in 1341 Fasli.

SECTION IX.

Nizamiah Observatory.

389. Mr. T. P. Bhaskaran, M.A., F.R.A.S., continued as the Director of the Observatory during the 1342 F. In June 1933 the Director paid a visit to the Meteorological office, Poona, to discuss certain points in connection with upper air observations and the rainfall organisation. He also visited the Colaba Observatory during the same period.

390. A small underground room was constructed in the Observatory grounds for the accommodation of the seismographs and it formed an important addition to the building of the department. It is reported that the telescopes and the other instruments of the Observatory were in good order and had been in continuous service during the year.

Special efforts were made to push on with the work on the catalogue zones $+36^{\circ}$ to $+39^{\circ}$. In all 171 plates were taken with the astrograph, of which 85 were measured in both positions for the catalogue. The reference stars for the reduction of plates in zone $+36^{\circ}$ had been selected from the Lund A.G. Catalogue and their places brought up to 1900.0. The computation of the standard co-ordinates of these stars had also been completed. The MS. of measures in zone $+39^{\circ}$ was prepared and forwarded to the printers and the remaining zones, as reported, would be ready for publication by end of the ensuing year. Twelve plates in the series taken in connection with the observations of Eros during its opposition of 1931 had been measured and the standard co-ordinates of the comparison stars computed for 68 regions. 1,066 visual estimates of brightness of variable stars were obtained. Twenty phenomena of occultations of stars by the moon were observed—Disappearance 19 and Reappearance 1. All the occultations observed in 1932 had been reduced and the results communicated to the Royal Astronomical Society.

As usual, the Observatory carried out its seismological and meteorological work. 127 earthquake shocks were registered by the seismographs. The readings of the principal phases of the seismograms for 1931 were, as usual, forwarded to the University Observatory, Oxford for incorporation in the International Seismological Summary. Daily observations of air, temperature, humidity, wind, velocity and rainfall were continued. The department continued to be the controlling office of the Dominion Rainfall

Organisation. There were in all 60 rain gauge stations and two additional stations were temporarily established during the year. The monthly tabular statements and annual summary were compiled from reports received from the different stations and forwarded for publications.

391. Vol. IX of the Hyderabad Astrographic Catalogue containing the measures of stars in Zone $+39^{\circ}$ was being printed. Reports and Publications. The MSS. of a portion of Vol. VIII, part I containing the mean residuals from the ledger of reference stars used in the reduction of photographs zones -18° to -22° , had been forwarded to the printers for publication during the ensuing year. Three papers relating to (1) Occultation of stars by the moon during 1932 observed at the Nizamiah Observatory, (2) Photographic measures of Double stars in the Hyderabad Astrographic Zones and (3) Stars with large P.M. in the Astrographic zone $+39^{\circ}$ were under the print for publication. A short abstract of the paper dealing with "The apparent distribution of stars in certain regions of the sky recently photographed at the Nizamiah Observatory" was forwarded to the Indian Science Congress.

392. The total expenditure on the maintenance of Observatory was Rs. 42,288 as compared with Rs. 38,271 in the preceding year. Cost.

SECTION X.

Geological Survey Department.

393. Captain L. Munn, O.B.E., was in charge of the department throughout the year. Control.

394. The activities of the department were considerably increased during the year under review, and very satisfactory progress has been made in all branches of its work. Work done. The geological survey of the main band of Dharwar Schists in the Gudwal *Samasthan* was completed and the sedimentary formations of the Alumpur area were also demarcated.

The main work of the year was the segregation of all the various reports of the officers and compiling the final Geological Report which is to form Vol. II, part i of the Journal, Hyderabad Geological Survey. Most of the maps, sections, plates and photographs to illustrate the above report have been prepared and the rest are in progress. The text of the report is in the press and the final geological map is also under preparation at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta.

Volume II, part ii of the Journal "The Geology of the underground Water resources of the Hyderabad State and Notes on well-sinking" is already in the press and the final copies are expected very soon for publication. All the maps, sections, photos and figures, etc., to illustrate the above report were also prepared during the year.

As per orders of the Revenue Department, the Special Officer visited Sullanagar, north-east of Singareni Collieries, to report on the possibilities of obtaining adequate drinking water supplies in that area. A full report was submitted to the Secretary to Government Revenue Department, and copy to Military Department.

The question of water finding in the Deccan Trap areas which were followed up and proved last year was continued this year also. All the bore-hole logs of the holes drilled by the Agricultural department in the Deccan Trap areas were inspected, and the actual sites of boreholes were visited in Nanded, Parbhani and Aurangabad districts. This inspection confirmed the conclusions deduced during last year's work in the Osmanabad district. The results of this work have been supplied to the Special Engineer, District Water Works, where necessary, to facilitate his work in the proposed town water supply schemes in the Deccan Trap areas.

The Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government Public Works Department requested the department for a geological report on the suitability of the proposed lower Krishna dam sites in Nalgonda district. A detailed geological survey of the area was made and an interim report was submitted to the Chief Engineer. In direct connection with the proposed dam site, the department was asked to report on the possibility of making portland cement and to suggest the most promising site.

The reports on (1) "The occurrence of brine and alkaline soil in the western part of the Raichur Doab and the south-western corner of Shroapur Division, Gulburga Subha" and (2) "Experiments on Stack Evaporation of brine," with maps, sections, photos and graphs were completed and copies sent to Commerce and Industries, and Finance Departments.

Gold prospecting work was conducted during the year and a line of old gold workings was opened at Chick Honkuni, Deodrug *taluk*. With the grant of O.S. Rs. 3,000, 600 feet of old workings were opened upto water-level, and the existence of further old workings—probably 1,000 feet in length—was proved.

A gold assay plant was erected during the latter half of the year and 236 duplicate samples were assayed.

The petrological and chemical laboratories were in constant use during the year and the Drawing branch was kept fully engaged.

Due to the increased scope and activity of the department the general administrative side of the work has much increased of late. The publication side of the work has been particularly heavy this year.

395. The total amount spent on the maintenance of the department
Cost. was Rs. 54,987 as compared with Rs. 48,217 in 1341 F.

SECTION XI.

Census

396. Mr. Ghulam Ahmed Khan, Director of Statistics, continued
Control. to hold the office of Census Commissioner and Messrs. Abu Mohamed and R. Thomas continued as Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner respectively till the end of Shehrewar 1342 F., when the office was abolished as the census work was completed.

397. The statistics volume of the decennial population census for 1340 F.
Out-turn of work. was printed and published. The report volume was in the press when the year ended. The Urdu translation of the census report, the English and Urdu lists of villages classified according to districts and the administration report were also in the press when the year ended.

398. The cost of the establishment, contingencies, etc., amounted to
Cost of the department. Rs. 85,740 as against Rs. 76,941 in the preceding year.

APPENDIX.

NOTE ON THE THREE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES

FIRST ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

(12th November, 1930 to 19th January, 1931)

THE Hyderabad Delegation to the first Round Table Conference, consisting of Sir Akbar Hydari, Lieut.-Col. Sir Richard Chenevix Trench, Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung, Nawab Sir Amin Jung and Sir Reginald Glancy as members and Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall as Secretary, assembled in London on the 4th October 1930. Over 5 weeks were to elapse before the Round Table Conference was formally opened by His Majesty the King. In the meantime, an office was at once set up and touch established with the personnel of the British Indian and the States' Delegations, the India Office, the British representatives, prominent persons in the journalistic world, a large number of politicians of all the three parties, Liberal, Conservative and Labour, and other influential people interested in India. Before the Conference opened, the Hyderabad Delegation also attended several meetings of the States' Delegation. An early opportunity was taken to lay a wreath in His Exalted Highness' name on the Cenotaph, while the Delegation, collectively or individually, were present at the Air, Military and Naval Displays, the opening of Parliament, the Lord Mayor's Show, the Cenotaph Ceremony and a reception by Their Majesties at Buckingham Palace. As early as the 15th of October, the Delegation had a talk lasting for an hour with the Secretary of State who was most interested in Hyderabad's position and problems. Members of the Delegation went to receptions of a social or political character held in honour of the Delegates from British India and the States while a good deal of private hospitality was extended to the Delegation by persons who were desirous of meeting them. On such occasions, which were reciprocated by the Delegation, advantage was taken to explain to those interested the importance of the State in any constitutional scheme and the attitude that the Delegation proposed to take up. Sir Akbar Hydari, the leader of the Delegation and the State's representative at the Conference, established contact with a large number of leading men in the journalistic world, prominent among whom were Mr. Geoffrey Dawson (of the LONDON TIMES), Mr. Garwin (of the SUNDAY OBSERVER), Lord Astor and Mr. Browne. He also established and maintained touch with the leading personalities of all the three political parties in England.

The attitude adopted by the Hyderabad Delegation was throughout subject to and in accordance with the Instructions of His Exalted Highness. By His Exalted Highness' mandate, the Delegation were to co-operate with the representatives of the British Government in arriving at such suitable settlement of the problems before the Conference as might best secure the common peace and prosperity of British India and the States, but were to give no support to any scheme that threatened the continuance of His Exalted Highness' relationship with the British Crown or the interests of Hyderabad and the Empire. Its attitude towards an All-India Federation was to be one of sympathy as also of wise caution. It was at the same time indicated that if the deliberations of the Conference should show that the welfare of the States, as well as of British India, lay in the direction of an All-India Federation, the Delegation were to use their influence towards securing for British India a constitution which would facilitate the establishment of an All-India Federation whenever the moment for it was ripe. The Delegation were however, to realise that His Exalted Highness was not prepared to declare for entry into any Federal Union which did not fully preserve the position of Hyderabad as the premier Indian State or in any

way interfered with His Exalted Highness' sovereign rights. The mandate contained further instructions as regards the proposed financial and economic settlement with British India and other matters, urging in general the maintenance of the treaty position obtaining with regard to the State.

Rightly anticipating in the light of the discussions with certain Princes and representatives of other States that took place in Simla in July 1930 that Federation was likely to become an immediate issue, Sir Akbar Hydari, in consultation with his colleagues, drew up on the voyage to England a Federal scheme in broad outline. Its main features were as follows:

- (a) The Federal Units to be the Provinces of British India and the States, or groups of States.
- (b) Certain subjects, such as Defence and External Relations to be reserved for the present to the Crown.
- (c) The remaining subjects to be divided, if possible, between the Federal Centre and the Provinces, thus eliminating the necessity for a British Indian Centre, with its inevitable complications, care being taken to make only so many subjects Federal as were needed to give reality to the Federal scheme.
- (d) Sovereignty to be restored to the States in Federal subjects such as Railways, Currency and Post Offices.
- (e) The Federal Legislature to be unicameral, small, indirectly elected, and of such a character that the Executive could be made responsible to it.
- (f) The States, as a whole, to be given due representation in the Legislature and the Executive.
- (g) The larger States to be given a representation more or less proportionate to their size, population and importance.
- (h) The Crown to be represented in the Legislature in view of certain subjects being reserved to the Crown.

When the Delegation met again in London the scheme was further considered with the result that it was provisionally decided, after much deliberation, that it was one which Hyderabad would be fully justified in sponsoring, more especially as it was evident from conversations with other Delegates and with British politicians, that it would command a large measure of support. The greater portion of it was indeed accepted by the Committee of Ministers, appointed by the States' Delegation under Sir Akbar Hydari's chairmanship to consider the Federal structure.

His Majesty formally opened the Conference on the 12th November. Sir Akbar Hydari, as representative of Hyderabad, was one of the six speakers who spoke on behalf of the Princes and the delegates from British India. Five days of plenary session followed. From the speeches that were delivered it was clear that the readiness of the States to consider Federation as an immediate issue had given an entirely new orientation to the deliberations. Various Committees, which subsequently became sub-Committees, were at once set up to deal with the principal problems that demanded investigation. Of these, the most important was the Federal Relations sub-Committee to which the Hyderabad representative was also nominated.

The proceedings of the following two months and the Federal scheme, which in broad outline secured the approval in principle of all parties at the Conference, are given in detail in the official reports issued at the time. The discussions clearly showed that in a Federation of the Provinces and the States lay the only hope of a Greater India, possessing full Dominion Status under a national and responsible government by Indians. The Hyderabad Delegation, therefore, gave their support to a Federal polity. But, both in the Plenary Session and in sub-Committees, the Hyderabad

representative was careful to declare that he should not be understood to commit His Exalted Highness to entering any Federal Union that might ultimately be established. Much, he explained, would obviously depend on the decisions that had still to be reached on many points that were of vital importance to the States as a whole and to Hyderabad in particular. Moreover, the position of Hyderabad at the Conference was unlike that of certain other States which were represented by their Rulers in person and which could, therefore, declare definitely for or against Federation. Of all the subjects that were proposed to be made Federal, the only ones of outstanding importance were Maritime Customs, Salt, Railways, Currency, Coinage, Commerce, Trading Companies, Opium, Posts and Telegraphs. In some of these, e.g., Commerce and Opium, policy and legislation only were to become Federal, administration being left with the Federal Units. Others, such as Currency, Coinage, Posts and Telegraphs, were to be federalised with the important reservation that this should be subject to adjustment with the States concerned of such rights as had not already been surrendered by them or with such qualifications as may be necessary for adjusting matters of detail with particular States. For example, as regards Posts, Currency and Coinage, Hyderabad's representative insisted that Hyderabad would not part in any way with these insignia of sovereignty that the Nizams had always possessed. Railway administration was to be Federal only to the extent of powers now exercised by the Railway Board. As regards other subjects proposed to be made Federal, it was observed that many of them were already under the direct control of the Government of India. At the most, the States were sometimes but by no means always consulted in the adoption of policies regarding them, whereas in future, if the Scheme outlined were to materialise, every Federal Unit would have a voice in the determination of policy with regard to them. Questions such as the representation of the States in the Federal Legislature, the proportion of seats to be allotted to them, and the distribution of these seats between the States *inter se* as well as other details, were left to be decided later. It was, however, generally agreed that it would rest with each State to decide how its representatives would be chosen, that is to say, by nomination, election or otherwise. Except in so far as Federal subjects were concerned, in which accession would mean acceptance of Federal policy and legislation only, there would be no interference by the Federal Government in the internal affairs of the States; conversely, the States, outside such subjects, would have no voice in affairs purely British Indian. The question of the future of Berar was not raised at the Conference.

During the last two months of their first visit to England the social and official demands on the time of the Hyderabad Delegation outside St. James Palace never decreased. Further, the Hyderabad representative had the honour of a private audience with His Majesty the King at which he was treated with most gracious consideration. The Delegation before their departure gave a banquet in honour of the Secretary of State for India and another in honour of the Prime Minister. Several members of His Majesty's Government were among the guests and both functions were most successful. Before the Delegation returned to India, they received from other quarters ample evidence that Hyderabad and its Ruler occupied in the esteem of the British public the position to which their importance entitled them.

SECOND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

(7th September to 1st December 1931).

After its return from England, the Hyderabad Delegation to the first Round Table Conference was, under the orders of His Exalted Highness, maintained in being as the External Relations Committee. This Committee consisted of Sir Akbar Hydari as Chairman and Sir Richard Chenevix Trench and Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung as Members. It examined from time to time the various questions emerging from the proceedings of the last

Conference and participated in the discussions which took place in Delhi, Simla and Bombay with representatives of Indian States and the Government of India. The Delegation to the second Round Table Conference consisted of the members of the External Relations Committee assisted, as Secretary by Mr. M. S. A. Hydari, I.C.S., whose services had been obtained on loan from the Government of India and, as Under-Secretary, by Mr. Parameshwara Iyer.

The Delegation to this second Conference was guided by further Instructions from His Exalted Highness giving full discretion to the Delegation and authorising them to work for an All-India Federation provided certain essential conditions, necessary for the security and autonomy of the State and the maintenance unimpaired of the sovereignty of His Exalted Highness, were fulfilled. The greater part of the time of the Conference was taken up by the sittings of the Federal Structure Committee in the proceedings of which the Hyderabad representative played a decisive part. To consider the intricate questions of Federal Finance, the Federal Structure Committee appointed a sub-Committee in the deliberations of which, as Chairman of the Indian States Delegation sub-Committee on Federal Finance, the Hyderabad representative played a prominent role. He made it clear that in any form of Federation Hyderabad must retain all the essentials and emblems of sovereignty which it at present enjoyed, for example, her own Postage and her own Currency—a claim which was generally accepted. Perhaps the most important contribution which Sir Akbar Hydari made to the work of constitution-building was to get the Conference to appreciate clearly the implications of an All-India Federation. By dint of iteration and argument he impressed upon the Conference the idea underlying an All-India Federation, namely, that it should not be the successor of but something entirely different from the present Government of India. He drew attention to the need for specifying as far as possible what the Federal subjects should be, what should be their content and what should be the range of Federal authority over them. In the matter of Federal Finance, he urged that unspecified powers of taxation should be vested not in the Federal Government but in the Units of the Federation. He stated that Indian States certainly and Provinces under the new dispensation very probably would object to giving indefinite powers of taxation over their subjects to the Federal Government.

In like manner, the Hyderabad representative took a prominent part in the other questions to which the Federal Structure Committee applied itself. For example, the strength and composition of the Federal Legislature, the proportion of States' representatives in it as compared with the representatives from British India, the composition, strength and powers of the Federal Ministry, the constitution of a Federal and Supreme Court for India, etc. A certain section of British Indian opinion desired that there should be a Supreme Court side to the Federal Court. The Hyderabad representative, however, made it plain that the States, whose judiciary was not subordinate to any Court in British India, would not accept any such infringement of their sovereignty, and the proposal was therefore not pursued.

The Hyderabad Delegation maintained throughout these discussions the closest touch with the various currents of opinion in London. The Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India and Lord Sankey (Lord Chancellor and Chairman of the Federal Structure Committee) attended dinners given by the Delegation of which the dinner to the Secretary of State for India was especially noteworthy in view of the frank and generous terms in which he acknowledged the unfaltering adherence of Hyderabad, whether in war or in peace, to the obligations of faithful alliance with Great Britain and voiced England's unflinching determination to stand by Hyderabad as the latter had stood by her. "Just as the Nizam and the State of Hyderabad," he said "have been loyal in their friendship to Great Britain, so we in Great Britain are determined to be steadfast and staunch in our friendship to Hyderabad." Hardly less notable was his reference to

Hyderabad as being "in the forefront of Asiatic States," and to the State's representative as being "one of the outstanding personalities of our deliberations."

Mention cannot be omitted here of the special mark of consideration shown by His Majesty when, at the reception to the Round Table Conference delegates which His Majesty gave at Buckingham Palace, the Hyderabad representative was the first among all the delegates, whether from British India or Indian States, to be summoned to His Majesty's presence for an audience. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, though confined to his bed by illness, also sent for Sir Akbar Hydari before he left London and, in the course of a long interview ranging over many matters of immediate interest, asked him to convey his thanks to His Exalted Highness for his munificent gift of £1,000 towards the Prince of Wales' Personal Fund for the relief of Soldiers disabled in the War.

Questions peculiar to Hyderabad, such as Berar, also received the attention of the Delegation and the Hyderabad representative had several conversations regarding such subjects with the Secretary of State for India and other India Office officials.

THIRD ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

(17th November to 24th December 1932)

For the third Round Table Conference, the External Relations Committee was again constituted into the Hyderabad Delegation with Sir Akbar Hydari again as the Hyderabad representative and Sir Richard Chenevix Trench and Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur as Advisers. The Secretariat of the Delegation consisted of Mr. M. S. A. Hydari, I.C.S., Secretary, Mr. Kaikobad P. Munshi, Deputy Secretary, and Mr. Parameshwara Iyer, Under-Secretary. The Conference met at a preliminary session on the 17th November, after which it was adjourned till the 22nd, a period of nearly a week which was utilised by the Delegation in re-establishing contact with the India Office and especially with the Secretary of State, with whom the Hyderabad representative had a long and important interview about this time.

At a reception on the 26th November given by His Majesty to the delegates of the Round Table Conference, His Majesty made kind enquiries from Sir Akbar Hydari of His Exalted Highness and of His Exalted Highness's Family. In his closing speech to the Conference on December 24th, 1932, the Lord Chancellor (Lord Sankey) repeated the tribute he had paid to the Hyderabad representative at the end of the first Conference in 1931 by calling him "the Nestor of the Conference," to which he added this time a further tribute of being "true as steel." Again, at a banquet given in his honour by the Hyderabad Delegation on the 16th December, the Secretary of State referred to His Exalted Highness in the following manner :—

"true to the traditions of his ancestors he has shown himself our staunch friend in the moment of the Empire's greatest need.....His Exalted Highness has shown his wisdom in taking a very great interest in the Round Table Conference and in the enthralling question of an All-India Federation, and he has shown his wisdom by sending to us for three years in succession one of the best Delegations that has ever been sent by any Prince or any Power to any International or Imperial Conference." He paid a tribute to the Hyderabad representative by asking : "What better leader could you have to a Delegation than Sir Akbar Hydari?"

Even more than was the case in the last two Conferences, the bulk of the work was done through Committees of which there were the following :—

- (a) Committee to consider the distribution of legislative functions as between the Centre and the Provinces,
- (b) Federal Finance,

- (c) Financial safeguards,
- (d) Commercial safeguards,
- (e) Committee on Anglo-Indian Education, and
- (f) Committee on States' Treaties of Accession.

All except (e) were important from the States' point of view, more especially the Committees on Federal Finance and the States' Treaties of Accession. Sir Akbar Hydari was a member of all the Committees except the one on Anglo-Indian Education. The report of the Committee on the States' Treaties of Accession was, at the instance of its Chairman, Lord Irwin, drafted in consultation with the Hyderabad representative who took a similarly leading part in the discussions on Federal Finance both in the Committee and in the more informal conversations of selected delegates with the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India and other officials and of British Indian and States' delegates among themselves. He rallied the States' representatives to stand firm on the position that a substantial portion (as near as possible to 50 per cent.) of the Income-tax proceeds should be reserved for the Centre and, by relating this payment to the liability which British India could not deny for the pre-Federation debt, gave the States a sure and safe argument against the British Indian claim that the proceeds of the Income-tax should be almost wholly distributed among the Provinces. On the other side, he was instrumental in moderating the demands of the States; for example, that in certain well defined eventualities they should not object to paying the proceeds of such taxes as the Corporation-tax or its equivalent to the Federal fisc on the general ground that the Federal Legislature, in which the States would now have a voice, would under such heads as Sea-customs protect local industries in Indian States as much as in British India. Or again, in Committee (a), when certain British Indian representatives wanted the residuary powers to vest in the Centre while others asked that they should be with the Provinces, the Hyderabad representative suggested a compromise, which was ultimately accepted, that while the States would retain residuary powers as sovereign entities, the residuary powers of the Provinces should be deemed to vest in the Crown. Another question of importance taken up at the instance of the Hyderabad representative was the exact import of the term "legislation" for which certain subjects were agreed to be federalized. Sir Akbar Hydari contended that the term covered a much narrower field than what might be its import in the minds of English constitutional lawyers.

The undertaking which His Majesty's Government gave when they summoned this third Conference was that on those points on which there was agreement, meaning thereby agreement as between representatives of British India and Indian States *inter se* and between them and representatives of British parties, they would incorporate the agreement in a White Paper which they would submit to Parliament and which would form the basis for the future Government of India Bill. A remarkable degree of agreement characterised discussions of general principles designed to form the basis of the future constitution, but a good many differences, many of them fundamental, remained with regard to details. For instance, there was general agreement that the size of the Federal Legislature should be kept as small as possible, that franchise both for the Provincial as well as for the Federal Legislature should be considerably extended, that the Departments of Defence, Foreign Affairs and Political Relations with Indian States should be reserved to the Crown, that the Viceroy and Governor-General should have discretionary powers to implement his special responsibilities in these spheres and in such others as, for example, the protection of minorities and the prevention of racial and commercial discrimination. It was also generally agreed that, while Finance would be under the control of a Federal Minister, there should be effective financial safeguards for the protection of the credit of India and commercial safeguards to prevent unfair discrimination against any caste or community. There was also general agreement that in the matter of Defence there should be some means provided for contact between the Federal Legislature and the reserved Department of Defence.

It was generally recognized that Defence was a subject which might ultimately be transferred and that the Federal Minister and the Department of Defence could not work in the absence of contact with one another, that the Provinces should have full autonomy, and that only what has come to be termed super-Law-and-Order should be the concern (not of the Governor-General in the Federal Council but) of the Governor-General alone as part of his special responsibilities. It was similarly agreed that the treaties which Indian Princes had with the Crown should remain inviolate and iniolable and could only be changed by agreement between the two parties, namely, the Crown and the Indian Prince concerned; that the Federal sphere should be exactly defined and, that in so far as the Indian States were concerned, it should be left to each State in its Treaty of Accession to denote the subjects which it was prepared to federalise and in these also to demarcate the range of Federal authority, subject, of course, to the understanding that "there could be no question of a State so restricting the transfer of powers as to render its adherence to the Federation ineffective."

While there was general agreement on such principles, as indicated above, their detailed examination revealed differences of opinion, in certain respects fundamental. There was no agreement, for example, as regards the actual figure for the composition and size of the Federal Legislature, some interests advocating the larger Houses recommended by the Lothian Committee while other interests, such as Hyderabad, recommended smaller Houses. From what the Secretary of State said at the close of these discussions, it appeared that His Majesty's Government were themselves inclined to throw their weight in favour of the latter.

Similar differences characterised the detailed discussion of subjects such as the Supreme Court and fundamental rights, Defence and Federal Finance, and it was agreed that the decisions of His Majesty's Government in respect of these, together with such matters as had been agreed upon, should be incorporated in a White Paper which would lay the basis for the future Bill.

Among important matters, pertaining specifically and exclusively to Hyderabad, discussed by the State's representative with the Secretary of State and the India Office officials, were :—

- (1) the future administration of Berar,
- (2) Hyderabad's rights under the Commercial Treaty of 1802, and
- (3) the retrocession of Railway jurisdiction.

No final settlement of these outstanding questions was arrived at prior to the dissolution of the Third Round Table Conference on the 24th of December 1932.